

woods, which killed as many of them as Americans.

This is a fight that belongs to the famous fighting unit which has been in the northwest of Chateau-Thierry since the first of June. Despite heavy losses, the spirit of these men is as glorious today as when they first went after the Boche in what will come to be the real American style.

[Previous dispatches have indicated that a brigade of United States Marines held the Boche sector.]

Four Close-Up Fighters.

The Boche is not a good hand to hand fighter, and the Americans got by far the best of the situation in the number of casualties inflicted. Of twelve hundred Germans in the position it was a good estimate that seven hundred were killed. In relation to this loss and the importance of the results, our losses were small. It is noticeable that the German commands are willing to kill their own men with their artillery fire for the sake of getting the Americans.

East 12. Father of Cleveland, who was in the fight, told me how the bigger shells our boys call "cannons," had fallen throughout the woods killing Germans as well as Americans. They, in turn, had killed the Germans turned their machine guns on a party of Americans with Boche prisoners. The Boche prisoners get considerably the worst of it when the Americans take the proper shelter.

U. S. Biggest Triumph.

The capture of this position is perhaps the most important military achievement for the Americans since the United States entered the war. The German line running in front of the Boche sector is now in jeopardy because it can be swept in either direction by the Americans in this new position. Incidentally this is written as we are mounting German machine guns on the crest position for use against the Boche.

A tough mid of the fighting is finished. parties of Americans are still securing the woods for the Boche remaining. The main infantry fight lasted seven hours, ending at 10 o'clock this morning. With thirteen hours' artillery fighting this makes a twenty hour fight.

American Fire Unbearable.

It is freely admitted the American artillery fire had made life unbearable for the Boche.

It is said they had been ordered to hold the position at all costs. It was a fresh division moved in because of the American success. This division followed the Boche's famous Fifth Guard division, which was so badly shot to pieces by our artillery it had to be withdrawn to save it.

It is evident from what the prisoners told, the German high command is adopting new tactics in regard to what to tell the men about the Americans. The prisoners of other divisions said they had been told the Americans were covering them. The prisoners taken today said that when sent into the line four days ago they had been told the Americans were brave fighters and to be on their guard.

The prisoners said the most important officers had kept away from the front before the Americans and only lieutenants and noncommissioned officers commanded them. Private William Mitchell said that the Boche commander had moved his headquarters back from Belleau and was in the rear drinking wine all the time. He said the German had quit Belleau because of our artillery fire.

Admiral Yankee Bravery.

The prisoners agreed the Americans were brave fighters and all paid tribute to the accuracy of our artillery fire, which prevented their escape from the woods and gave them a bad time before our attack. The Boche commander said that the spirit of our boys returning from the fight. All with their famous band to celebrate the fact. They have the Boche burned. All are willing to go back at it again as soon as they get some sleep.

This victory strengthened the allied position at the direct point of the German line to Paris and adds new lustre to the splendid record of these American fighters whose organization has always been a favorite in America. It has shown the Boche that he is being unwilling simply to hold the line against the Boche, but driving constantly against the German line; not only making the line stronger, but keeping busy men than a hundred thousand German soldiers whose presence at critical moments in other parts of the line might have resulted in important gains for the German high command.

The Germans may have to withdraw a kilometer and a half over the rest of the crest or pay a heavy price for the ridge position, because they have the advantage position, from which our machine guns can rake their line in two directions. It will probably be a hot place for us to hold.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—German prisoners captured by the Americans in storming the Belleau wood section last night numbered 340, including seven of their officers.

One of the officers said the German commanders have been telling the soldiers that the Germans have landed an army in America, captured New York, and are now marching toward Philadelphia. The Germans also told that submarines have sunk the presence at critical moments in other parts of the line might have resulted in important gains for the German high command.

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STORIES OF HEROISM.

Italian Army Headquarters, June 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—With the capture yesterday of between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, the total captures by the Italian forces during their counter offensive are brought up to the neighborhood of 18,000 men. [Gen. Diaz was quoted as saying the number of captures was 40,000.]

Many pitiable sights were witnessed by the Italians during their advance over the shell swept battleground. Frequently they would come upon the bodies of their own men who had been taken prisoner and abandoned by the Austrians in their retreat. Many of these were wounded, but virtually all were stripped of their shoes and all their good clothing.

The whole region for miles is cut up by shell holes and even the bushes had been mowed down by the gunfire.

Many Tales of Heroism.

Tales of heroism among the Italian troops are extremely numerous. There is the case of Lieut. Tuffino, who lost his right hand eight months ago on the Carac, but insisted upon joining in a machine gun attack upon Capo Sile.

He was wounded in this assault and fell crying, "Viva Italia."

A balloon observer, whose mooring cable was cut by a shell, leaped from the basket, supported by his parachute and favored by a breeze from off the sea, descended within the Italian lines. The balloon got into an opposite current and was captured by the Austrians.

Retreat Turns to Rout.

Under the fire of Italian machine guns and artillery, which were brought up rapidly, the Austrian withdrawal across the Piave now became a disorderly rout. It is estimated the Austrian losses total more than 200,000.

It was a terrible sight as the mangled bodies of the Austrians were seen in the hands of the German officers.

Regiment 8, Hovell of Barnsville, O., who was in the first line of the advance, describing the operation, said: "It was a wonderful sight. The American never hesitated. And the sound of these shells and the smoke almost drove me by the German's side of 'Barnsville'."

ITALIANS WIN; ADVANCE MILE IN MOUNTAINS

Tighten Hold on Line Where Germany Is Sending Men.

LONDON, June 26.—The Italians have scored an important success in their northern counter offensive. It was learned authoritatively today.

Last 12. Father of Cleveland, who was in the fight, told me how the bigger shells our boys call "cannons," had fallen throughout the woods killing Germans as well as Americans. They, in turn, had killed the Germans turned their machine guns on a party of Americans with Boche prisoners. The Boche prisoners get considerably the worst of it when the Americans take the proper shelter.

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ACTIVITY INCREASES ON WEST FRONT



1—German artillery attacks are reported on the Baillieu-Hazebrouck sector.

2—British captured prisoners and machine guns in raids at Baillieu (French) and west of Merville, the Flanders front.

3—London reports enemy artillery active near Villers-André and Gommecourt. Berlin reports artillery activity now revived on nearly the whole front from Arras to Albert and on both sides of the Somme.

4—French win prisoners and machine guns in raids at Merville (Belgium sector) and Merville (Flanders sector).

5—French repulse German raid north of Leport (west of Soissons).

6—Successful French raids are reported at Vinly (north of Clignon river) and at Mont Camille (east of Reims).

7—Americans carried out successful raid on Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, capturing 218 prisoners and some machine guns.

8—Berlin reports capture of ten machine guns west of the Oise.

9—London reports successful air raids on Saarbrücken, Karlsruhe, and Offenbourg.

10—Americans hold new sector in Alsace, northwest of Gebweiler, in region of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

11—Berlin claims German positions northeast of Bures, on the Rhine-Marne canal, and captured forty-two prisoners.

TIDE OF COMBAT

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, June 26.—Northwest of Montdidier we carried out a raid north of Griveneux and inflicted losses on the enemy and took prisoners.

The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in the course of their operation last night in the neighborhood of Belleau wood was 264.

EARLY REPORT.

The French carried out a number of raids during the night at Merville, Merville, Vinly, Mont Camille, and in Lorraine. Prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Kerensky's attacks against small posts north of Leport (west of Soissons) were repulsed.

American troops carried out a brilliant operation during the night near Belleau wood.

GERMAN REPORT.

BERLIN, June 26.—South of the Scarpe the British attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors near Fenchy and Neuville. The British were thrown back by a counter attack. In neighboring sectors their attack broke down under our fire.

In the evening the artillery activity was revived on nearly the whole of the front between Arras and Albert.

BRITISH POUNCE ON ENEMY TO IDENTIFY UNITS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—British raiders are still tapping the German lines between Flanders and the Somme, sampling the positions new to the battle front, in order to test the strength and home state of the concentration in the camps behind.

In one battle today twenty-one men with an officer and ten machine guns were brought in southwest of Arras and from the upper side of the river Scarpe six prisoners were brought back by a raiding party. Heavy bombardments are being laid on the British trenches at odd hours.

French Raids Busy.

PARIS, June 26.—The French carried out a number of raids during the night, the statement adds, in the regions of Merville (Flanders), and west of Merville (Flanders). The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Villers-André and Gommecourt, on the Baillieu-Hazebrouck sector.

Rotarians Greet 3,000 Illinois Boys in Training.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—(Special.)—The 3,000 army motor mechanics now in training at the Babe and Sweeney motor schools were given a Rotary rally this afternoon at Convention hall. All of the men are from Illinois, and Rotary clubs from that state combined to cheer them up.

Mr. F. Harris of Champaign, vice chairman of the Illinois Council of Defense, who is taking a leading part in the fight against the candidacy of Mayor Thompson of Chicago for United States senator and who has been forced for libel by him, advocated "100 per cent Americanism."

"The war is a just war," Mr. Harris declared. "Every law of man has been broken by the nation you are going to fight. But tell your folks at home things are all right and to take care of their end of the war. Tell them to keep politics out."

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

34,907 Alien Women Register in New York City.

New York, June 26.—The number of enemy alien women who registered in this city under the proclamation of President Wilson in the period fixed, which expired tonight, was 34,907.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

GENERAL TO TALK AT PLANT.

Gen. Gordon of the British army, inventor of the "tank," will address 4,000 employees of the Crane company at the plant, Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Mo., tomorrow. He will speak under the auspices of the national service section of the shipyard.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

RAIDS ON TEUTON CITIES KILL 298 AND WOUND 464

Allied Bombs Wreck 140 Houses in Cologne; People Near Panic.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

THE HAGUE, June 26.—According to authoritative information received here, both from Germany and from statements made by neutrals, it is clear that the effect of the recent allied air raids into Germany, especially at Cologne and Mannheim, had an excellent effect on the entire viewpoint.

In the recent air raid on Cologne the bombs fell on electric trams and three cars were pulverized. More than 140 houses were either destroyed or seriously damaged. The station also was badly damaged by bombs.

Bombs Kill 298 Germans.

According to an official but unpublished report, 298 persons were killed and 464 were wounded.

The Neumarkt suffered most from the explosion of four large bombs. Another bomb fell on the Gruenmarkt, killing and wounding forty-nine persons. Another bomb hit a house, practically leveling the contents of it and killing and wounding a dozen persons. One of the heaviest bombs dropped in the Rhine, about ten yards from the main railway bridge.

Information tends to show the raids as having the most far-reaching effect on the German population. The people are becoming more and more frightened of the allied airplanes.

Raid East of Rhine.

LONDON, June 26.—German cities and towns on the eastern side of the Rhine have been subjected to raids by British aerial squadrons, according to a statement on aerial operations issued by the war office today. The statement reads:

"On the morning of June 25 attacks were carried out by our bombing squadrons on the railway sidings and factories at Saarbrücken, the engine sheds and barracks at Offenbourg, and the explosive factory and railway station at Karlsruhe. Direct hits were observed on the engine sheds at Offenbourg and also on the barracks there. At Karlsruhe two direct hits were observed on the engine sheds and on the railway station. A considerable number of the bombs were dropped in the rear areas, which were carrying stretchers, wagons, automobiles, and other material. In the rear of the German line small groups were seen in constant motion passing along the roads between the various farm towns and woods. A considerable number of the men appeared to be carrying stretchers. Wagons, automobiles, and other material were also in constant movement, but in not more than customary numbers."

"Our own troops bore their full share of the day's activities, advancing for improving their positions and turning the enemy's intentions in the matter of artillery fire. After a burst of fire on a cluster of woods a number of the enemy were seen running away in all directions. All of our units sent out patrols which effectively reconnoitered the hostile positions."

"In the Chateau Thierry region the day of June 21 to June 22 produced no marked developments. In the absence of infantry actions artillery played the leading part. The German artillery was active in the same manner as on the preceding days and to a somewhat greater extent German airplanes were also seen in the air."

Drop Ten Tons of Bombs.

The aerial communication dealing with the day's activities this evening says:

"In air fighting ten enemy airplanes were destroyed and four driven down out of control. Seven of our machines were missing."

"A total of bombs dropped during the day and night amounted to ten tons."

The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued by the war office this evening:

"During the period from June 20 to June 23, air force contingents with the navy carried out day bombing raids on the Bruges and Ostend docks. About four tons of bombs were dropped on quays and sheds. An enemy air-drome at Mariakerke was bombed."

In home waters anti-submarine operations were maintained. Enemy mines were located and sunk and submarines were attacked."

Down 22 German Planes.

PARIS, June 26.—Tonight's official report on aviation reads:

"On June 25 twenty-two enemy machines were brought down or forced to land in a damaged condition. Three Drahens were burned."

Berlin Claims Many Victories.

BERLIN, June 26.—The official report on aerial operations issued tonight says:

"Five airplanes were shot down out of an enemy squadron, which on Monday flew from south of Soissons to the Aisne to drop bombs. Twelve enemy machines and three captive balloons were brought down yesterday."

U. S. Flyers Bomb Confians.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—Clear weather has permitted a partial resumption of work in the air. Five American bombing planes improved the position by an attack on Confians, in the Woëvre, dropping a considerable number of projectiles. Several hits were observed.

Lieut. Robert E. Hill of Flora, Ill., shot down an enemy plane northeast of Lorry.

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GROSSMAN'S

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PERSHING GIVES "DAY'S WORK" DETAILS IN BATTLE LINE

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Detailed reports giving for the first time a descriptive story of what the American troops have been doing northwest of Chateau-Thierry since June 20 are contained in Gen. Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received at the war department. The communiqué follows:

"Section A—There have been no developments at points occupied by our troops."

"Section B—For our troops in the Chateau-Thierry region the hours from noon June 20 to noon June 21 were quiet as compared with the many days of great activity which they have recently experienced. The German artillery continued to shell our front lines and rear areas, distributing its fire rather impartially over the sector. The Chemin des Dames and Maréchal woods, Lucy Le Boeuf, Triangle farm, Le Thiolet, and Bourches all received their share. So did the Paris road and our other principal lines of communication, but the number of shells fired was moderate for this locality, and most of them were of small or medium caliber."

"The fire was of various sorts, some of the harassing sort directed against our billets in rear areas and some for the obvious purpose of cutting our communications. At issue some of the lower and wooded areas were shelled with gas, but high explosives and shrapnel were frequent. The German machine guns were active against our lines, especially in the vicinity of Bourches, and snipers were active near the edge of the Bois de Belleau and around the Bourches railroad station."

"The enemy made one of his customary attempts to ambush an American patrol in the vicinity of Tournay farm, but his ambush party was caught and dispersed by our fire. German snipers were active along our front, paying particular attention to the right flank. In the rear of the German line small groups were seen in constant motion passing along the roads between the various farm towns and woods. A considerable number of the men appeared to be carrying stretchers. Wagons, automobiles, and other material were also in constant movement, but in not more than customary numbers."

"Our own troops bore their full share of the day's activities, advancing for improving their positions and turning the enemy's intentions in the matter of artillery fire. After a burst of fire on a cluster of woods a number of the enemy were seen running away in all directions. All of our units sent out patrols which effectively reconnoitered the hostile positions."

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VON KUEHLMANN TO QUIT, RUMOR IN SWITZERLAND

Pan-German Organs Are Bitter in Criticizing Speech.

BULLETIN.

BASEL, Switzerland, June 26.—A rumor has reached here from Berlin that Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, will resign his portfolio.

BULLETIN.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

THE HAGUE, June 26.—The conservative pan-German organs of the Right make no attempt to conceal their wrath and contempt for Kuehlmann's latest speech. The fact that the foreign secretary absolves England from the guilt and responsibility for the war is perhaps the culminating point of the conservative indignation.

PARIS, June 26.—Acknowledgement by Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann that Germany was by force of arms an indestructible nation in the Reichstag, says a Zurich dispatch to the Petit Journal. His prediction that the war might last through a fifth winter was received in silence and there was much consternation among the members of the Right. The debate which followed the foreign secretary's speech was very stormy, pan-German speeches being interrupted by the Left.

A dispatch from Geneva says that Kuehlmann on Berlin and Vienna weakens the receipt of the secretary's speech. The mark fell 2.80 and the crown 1.05. Allied exchange continued firm.

British Views of Speech. LONDON, June 26.—Via Ottawa.—A heretofore in enemy organs was struck by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in addressing the Reichstag, according to the comments on his address appearing in the British newspapers. The admission by Dr. von Kuehlmann, that the settlement of the war by military decision is impossible, received much attention.

The Daily Telegraph emphasizes the foreign minister's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects, and says that the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the western front is undoubtedly a confession of weakness. In conclusion, the Telegraph anticipates that the address may prove a precursor to his dismissal.

Not in Sight of End. The Daily News says: "Dr. von Kuehlmann, in his speech, excludes Alsace-Lorraine, and in his discussion rejects the restoration of Belgium, which is one of the chief points in the British program. It is to be feared, therefore, that we are not yet in sight of the end."

The Morning Post remarks that Dr. von Kuehlmann, in his speech, has not only admitted that Germany's chief aim is to win the war, but also that he is willing to believe the evidence of his own senses.

The Daily Express says that the foreign minister's elaborate address is a self-admission that Germany, "having lifted the orchard of eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the fruit."

See Appeal for Militarism. The Times contends that the address was a bold profession of the policy of militarism, without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war, it says, is certainly not as long as Germany supports such a policy. It concludes by saying that the speech was even more remarkable for its omission to mention the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine than for its admission of the policy of militarism.

The Times asks if Dr. von Kuehlmann will not find the allies' terms peace with the president in France, and the speech opens wide the field for the speech of the German press, which is full of the pollution of hundreds of perfidies and dripping with the blood of millions shed in an unprovoked and unjust war.

See Move for Peace. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of the Daily News at Annaberg, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, who claims to have authentic sources of information. Under date of Monday he says the strikes in Hungary are extending. The telegraph and postoffice are working badly.

The unrest, he says, generally has a Bolshevik and anti-military character. Innumerable deserters from the army are taking part and in certain parts of the country these men are arming robber bands. In Budapest a revolutionary strike is in progress.

The food situation in Austria has not improved and the correspondent says it is not improvable, despite Germany's help, that the entire country is slowly starving.

Circus Folk Pay Last Tribute to Victims of Wreck

Scene at Woodlawn Cemetery Yesterday When Fifty-three Coffins Containing the Bodies of Those Who Died in Disaster Were Buried in One Great Grave.



WRECK VICTIMS ARE BURIED IN ONE BIG GRAVE

Fifty-three Coffins Lowered Into Ground as 1,500 Weep.

The circus folk buried their dead yesterday. With the clear blue sky for the "big top," more than 1,500 relatives and friends of the dead gathered on a grassy knoll at Woodlawn cemetery to see fifty-three coffins lowered into one great grave.

They came in groups of four and five, streaming into the cemetery on foot mostly. They waited silently a long hour until the last of the coffins had been placed. Then, at a sudden the silence seemed absolute.

"Somewhere the sun is shining," a quartet started.

Tears in Their Eyes. Then the crowd realized that the final curtain was being lowered upon the tragic wreck of Saturday morning when an empty troop train crashed through four coaches of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus near Gary. There were scarcely a tearless eye among them.

The quartet ended its song, and the Rev. Johnston Myers of the Immanuel Baptist church offered a sermon, starting with the Lord's Prayer.

"Our Father who art in heaven," he began. "hallowed be Thy name," the crowd sang, joined in the prayer to the end.

"This is not the time for condemnation," he said. "It is not the time to voice the blame for the occurrence. God had an object in taking the circus folk from our midst."

Bring Joy to World. "Their death brings it to mind that the circus people have a big place in this world with their mirth and tinselled happiness. I understand that after the war the world is plunging into sorrow by the war."

"I want to pay tribute to five men especially—five men whose names I do not know. I understand that after they had saved their lives they plunged back into the blazing wreck to save others whose cries of agony they heard. These five men, I believe, are named heroes—as much heroes as the boys in France."

Clergy Breaks Down. Dr. Myers gave way to Father William Cahill of the St. Mary's Catholic church, Riverside, who performed the rites of the church.

He was interrupted by the sob of Joseph Coyne, clown extraordinary of the ill-fated circus, overcome by the loss of his wife and two children in the wreck. Coyne was led away by Mrs. Kate Coyne, his mother, and Mr. and Mrs. John Burks of Cincinnati, parents of his late wife.

Col. F. J. Owens, chaplain of the Showmen's league, which donated the ground for the huge grave, also participated in the ceremony. Six members of McKinley chapter of the Eastern Star performed the funeral ritual of that organization for Mrs. Jeanette Barnett and Miss Mary Roderick.

Only Twelve Identified. Twelve of the dead were identified. They were John Sandow, Jacob Lott, Joe Sellinger, Mona McHugh, Burnes Kunkle, Earl M. Berner, Mrs. Jeanette Barnett, Miss Virgil Barnett, Mrs. Mary Roderick, Frank Harris, Arthur Dierick, and Jack Seering.

Thousands of flowers were cast on the coffin as they lay in the open grave. Floral tributes were numerous and costly. Two notable ones were those sent by George M. Cohen, actor, and E. M. Bannard, owner of the circus, who attended the funeral of his employees, with Mrs. Ballard.

Engineer Sargent and Fireman Klaus were released on bonds of \$5,000 and \$5,000 respectively.

An investigation into the causes of the wreck and the long death list will be started this morning in Hammond by the state public service department and the interstate commerce commission.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

AUSTRIA FACING DISSOLUTION OF ITS PARLIAMENT

New Elections Likely to Clear Present Situation.

BULLETIN.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 25.—(Delayed.)—An official examination of the black bread eaten by Austrian soldiers taking part in the present campaign showed 32 per cent of acid flour, the remainder being ground-up wood fiber, straw, hay, and other unidentified ingredients.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—As to what will happen now that the Seydler administration has met its inevitable fate, no Austrian paper pretends to know, and expressions of opinion on the whole are notable for their pessimism on the ground that it is difficult to see how any government on anything like the old pattern can carry on in the face of the angry Polish party and the still angrier Social Democrats.

So a considerable section of opinions favor the dissolution of parliament and new elections as the only way out of the confusion. Were such a course chosen the situation would certainly develop in a highly interesting fashion. There appears to be in England a disposition to regard the seriousness of the Austrian situation as exaggerated by the German press for the purpose of misleading the entente. That belief is not supported by the facts.

The German press has, on the contrary, for some time past endeavored to invest the position in the dual monarchies with rosy colors and has very largely neglected the serious side of matters.

Von Seydler to Stay Out.

LONDON, June 26.—Baron von Seydler, the Austrian premier, announced on Monday that he had declined the invitation of Emperor Charles to constitute a new cabinet, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The premier's decision was announced at a meeting of the crown council in Vienna, at which the food situation, which was unanimously recognized as critical, was discussed. Emperor Charles announced that he was personally addressing Emperor William in connection with that situation.

Fremier von Seydler proposed as his successor Herr Bahnhagen, considering him a man who would be able to rely upon a majority in parliament during the transition period.

Emperor Charles thereupon invited Herr Bahnhagen to begin negotiations with the various parties on the basis of the convocation of the chamber, with a restricted program for its proceedings.

Strikes Are Extending. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of the Daily News at Annaberg, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, who claims to have authentic sources of information. Under date of Monday he says the strikes in Hungary are extending. The telegraph and postoffice are working badly.

The unrest, he says, generally has a Bolshevik and anti-military character. Innumerable deserters from the army are taking part and in certain parts of the country these men are arming robber bands. In Budapest a revolutionary strike is in progress.

The food situation in Austria has not improved and the correspondent says it is not improvable, despite Germany's help, that the entire country is slowly starving.

According to rumors in Vienna, German troops are marching into Bohemia to restore order.

France is reported to be without bread, meat, and potatoes, and Galicia is almost without food of any kind.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Million Lire for Italians from American Red Cross

ROME, Tuesday, June 26.—One million lire for the support of needy families of Italian soldiers who participated in the victory against the German army was given to the Italian Red Cross on behalf of the American Red Cross by Maj. Robert Perkins, head of the American Red Cross mission to Italy before his departure for America yesterday.

Street Railway Fares and Wages Put Up to Wilson

Washington, D. C., June 26.—(Special.)—President Wilson is to be asked by the national labor war board to create a federal agency to assume control of the street and interurban railways of the country for the purpose of fixing rates of fare, which will be commensurate with war costs of operation, including wage increases to be awarded street car employees.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh announced that the labor war board would not assume to have jurisdiction over the matter of rates, but that the suggestion from counsel would be given serious consideration and submitted to the president.

Director May Be Asked. During the discussion Mr. Walsh suggested that the president under his war power might direct the appointment of a federal administrator or director of electric railways, not for the purpose of operation of the roads, but merely to assume control of the matter of rates and their readjustment to meet war conditions, including wage increases which the labor board may award in Chicago and other cities.

The brief filed with the board on behalf of the companies and the counsel for the various traction companies having been parties to its preparation, was signed by Philip H. Gadsden, representing the American Electric Railway association, and James H. Valley, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees.

Wage Inquiry Started. Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh also have begun hearings on the subject of a living wage preparatory to establishing a minimum wage rate, commensurate with the increase in the cost of living.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said that federal agents who made awards of wages in settlement of a controversy in Chicago had found that an increase of from 27 to 40 cents an hour for common labor was necessary to maintain existing standards.

Chicago Lines Ready. Previous to this conference Mr. Gury, who announced that the Chicago lines had agreed to accept jurisdiction of the

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

BENSON QUILTS PARTY; RESENTS ALIEN LEADERS

New York, June 26.—Allan S. Benson, Socialist candidate for president in 1916, resigned from the party to-night. He described his withdrawal as "a protest against the foreign born leadership that blindly believes a non-American policy can be made to appeal to many Americans."

He declared that he could not remain in a party which places all the foreign-born nations, including those dominated by German imperialism, on an equal footing.

Socialist Worker Arrested. Fargo, N. D., June 26.—Walter Thomas Mills, Socialist, of Berkeley, Cal., who toured the state in the interest of Nonpartisan league candidates, was arrested here tonight by a deputy United States marshal on a complaint sworn out by United States District Attorney Hildreth.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Delano Quits U. S. Board to Serve Nation Abroad

Washington, D. C., June 26.—President Wilson of Chicago has offered a member of the federal reserve board to accept a commission in the army engineer corps to do railroad reconstruction and management work in France. The resignation has not been accepted.

It is understood Mr. Delano has been offered a high position in connection with military railroad supervision in France.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

British Praise Aerial Engines from America

LONDON, June 26.—Tests which recently have been applied in France and this country to the latest American engine have justified the prediction that it would prove a most valuable contribution to allied resources, and the United States can go ahead and push its production with every confidence.

These are the words of Sir William Weir, the new secretary to the air ministry.

With regard to material, we may now begin to speak with equal confidence.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

BRITISH LORDS FAVOR PLAN FOR A WORLD LEAGUE

Germany Must Reform Before She Can Be Admitted.

LONDON, June 26.—The house of lords today discussed the proposed plans of a league of nations after the war. Viscount Bryce urged the government to open an inquiry into the subject and to let the world know that it was doing so.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, government leader in the house of lords, agreed with Viscount Bryce that there was no reason why, without waiting for the termination of the war, the government should not discuss the proposal for a league of nations, which, he said, ought to be called into existence immediately the war was ended.

To a large extent, leagues of nations existed already, as an instance the league of the British empire and the league of over twenty nations allied to resist German militarism. There was also in existence in Paris machinery representing Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States for jointly in naval, military, and economic matters.

These leagues, Earl Curzon continued, represented two-thirds of the human race and formed at least a nucleus on which it was possible to proceed.

Some Difficulties Exist. Describing the inherent difficulties involved in the idea, Earl Curzon said he desired the house to assent to two propositions:

First, that it was desired to prevent war, or if that was too Utopian, to limit them and diminish their horrors, to which end general concurrence and the ultimate admission of all the important states of the world was necessary.

Second, he said he believed opinion in England was rather in advance of the opinion among the allies, except possibly the United States. It was advisable not to proceed too quickly and thus avoid rebuff.

Cannot Admit Germany Now. The admission of Germany to a league of nations, Earl Curzon continued, was impossible until she was compelled by force of arms to abandon her world dream. Therefore, in the first place, he suggested that there be two leagues, one friendly league of allied nations and another league of enemy nations.

In the friendly league he suggested that refusal to submit a quarrel to arbitration should, by the very fact itself place the refusing nation in a state of war with the others and they should support each other without the need of any international policy.

These were the lines the government considered desirable and was earnestly investigating with the idea before long of exchanging views with the allies, Earl Curzon said.

Balk at Wilson Aims. AMSTERDAM, June 26.—There will be no further discussion of President Wilson's four principles of a basis for general peace by Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor. This announcement was made by the chancellor in the Reichstag in the debate after the speech of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann.

Proposal of a league of nations after the war is not looked upon with favor by Count von Hertling, who intimated that such a league might make it uncomfortable for Germany.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

French Break Up Attack on Lines in the Balkans

PARIS, June 26.—The official statement dealing with operations yesterday in the east, says: "On the right bank of the Vardar the enemy attacked our works north of Mayadas. The attack was stopped by our fire and the enemy forced to withdraw before reaching our lines. On the Struma a Greek detachment surprised a Bulgarian post."

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

House and Senate Leaders Agree on 30 Day Recess

Washington, D. C., June 26.—House and senate leaders have reached a formal agreement for a thirty or forty day recess as soon as appropriation bills and pending conference reports are out of the way. House Majority Leader Kitchin announced today.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

TO MOTHERS

Sons May Have Fallen in Battle, but They Are Not Dead, Is Hall Caine's Message in Portfolio to Be Auctioned to Aid British Ambulance Fund.

LONDON, June 26.—A series of messages from distinguished British authors written on vellum, and the whole collection bound in portfolio, is offered at auction in London for the benefit of the funds of the British ambulance committee. Hall Caine's contribution is the following:

"Message to American mothers on Memorial day, 1918: Mothers of America, your sons may have fallen, but they are not, therefore, dead. Their heroism has passed into the souls of their comrades who remain to finish the work to which they dedicated their lives. And yet, it is for you to keep your hearts alive in this time of sorrow and loss, to consecrate yourselves with increasing devotion to the sacred cause for which they fell, so that when the day of deliverance comes and your victorious armies return home, and you see them passing down your streets with the torn but triumphant flag of your country, you may know of a certainty that with the living have come back the dead, and your dear ones are as surely there as if they were where you have often dreamed they would be within the circle of their mothers' arms."

"In the meantime, how peaceful and how powerful are their graves out there in fringes of the battlefields of France—silent sentinels of the army of humanity before the eyes of God and man."

Ready for Struggle. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who has taken charge of the suffrage amendment, said he would make a motion immediately upon the convening of the senate tomorrow.

"Then we will keep the resolution before the senate if we have to stay there all night," he said.

If the suffragists fail in their effort to bring the resolution up tomorrow, they will endeavor to bring it up Friday or Saturday.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Paris Expects No Peace Move from Bulgaria

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, June 26.—There is no expectation in France of a separate peace in Bulgaria growing out of the resignation of Premier Radoslavoff and the coming into power of Malineff. Not only are there many reasons which make it impossible at present to realize a separate peace with Bulgaria, but the declarations of Malineff show plainly his intention is to continue the past policy and hold firmly to the German alliance.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Influenza Epidemic Rages All Along German Front

LONDON, June 26.—Influenza is now epidemic all along the German front, according to advices received here from the Dutch frontier, and the prevalence of this ailment is said to be hampering preparations for offensive operations. The disease reported to be of the new Spanish type, which recently broke out in Berlin and other German cities, and is presumed to have been brought to the trenches by men returning from leave.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

British Labor Pledged to War Until Victory

LONDON, June 26.—The British labor party at its conference today adopted a resolution to the effect that the party would support the government in the war should no longer be recognized.

Delegates representing 1,704,000 votes favored the resolution, while representatives of 315,000 votes were against it.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

4,081 Out of 62,000 Union Printers Are in the Army

New York, June 26.—[Special.]—The International Typographical union has set forth in a booklet entitled "Some Facts in the Fact" that from among 62,000 members, 4,081 journey-men and 656 apprentices have joined the military and naval forces of the United States and Canada.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

FEAR DELAY IN SENATE TEST ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Backers Demand Vote; Must Sidetrack Army Measure.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The suffrage program calling for action on the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the senate tomorrow was thrown into uncertainty tonight by unexpected developments which threatened to cause its postponement.

There are two main reasons for the situation. The first was the unwillingness of some senators to consent to the sidetracking of the \$12,000,000 army bill now before the senate, and the second was the difficulty of arranging pairs for some of the opponents of the measure.

Threatens Wheat Price Bill. Senator Martin, the majority leader of the senate, gave notice just before adjournment tonight that he would move tomorrow to take up the question of ordering the senate conference on the agriculture appropriation bill in receding the maximum wheat price to \$2.50 a bushel, unless satisfactory arrangements on the suffrage resolutions were made.

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BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Have You Tried This New Service?

Victrola Records

For the Week End

Records taken today or tomorrow may be retained until Monday on selection. Then two-thirds are returnable

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| Reinhold Wertheim, singing "My Fox and I".....\$1.00 | St. Brown Bros. playing "For Me and My Gal".....\$1.00 |
| Vessella's Band, playing "Marche Indienne".....\$1.00 | Lucas Hauer, singing "Old Black Joe".....\$1.00 |
| Kyrle's Band, playing "Marche Indienne".....\$1.00 | Lucy Marsh, singing "Swanee Song".....\$1.00 |

A package of the above special assortment is ready for instant delivery

LYON & HEALY

Wabash Ave. at Jackson Blvd.

Everything Known in Music. Phone Wabash 7900

BAKER OPPOSES CHANGE NOW IN AGE OF DRAFT

His Stand Brings Senate
Storm; Test Vote Is
Due Today.

(Continued from first page.)

October, 150,000; November, 150,000;
December, 150,000.

After his conference with the military affairs committee Secretary Baker made this statement: "I presented to the committee statements showing that for the present there are enough men in class 1 sufficient for our prospective needs, and when the enlarged program of the United States is ready for presentation to congress we will at the same time have complete data on which to base any recommendations for change in the age of the draft."

In his statement to the senate after the meeting Senator Chamberlain said: "Both Secretary of War Baker and Gen. March are of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the age limits of the draft at this time. They say that in order to have proper consideration as to what the age limits should be a complete investigation should be made as to the number of men within the draft age now, the number of men that can be transported to France, and the shipping necessary to take them over, and the amount of supplies that will be necessary to equip and maintain them."

"Such an examination is now being made, they say, and no harm can be done and no delay occasioned by the postponement of the consideration of changing the draft age until September. They very much advised against the change until this examination and investigation can be made."

Use Allied Shipping.

"The committee was given to understand that the troops which are being sent over now are being transported in bottoms furnished in part by Great Britain and France. There may be some change in these arrangements for the transportation of troops by the end of July. At that time new arrangements may be made or there may be sufficient American shipping to transport them, but in any event they feel that before any change is made and any disturbance caused in the social or industrial life of the country a full investigation ought to be made, and then action taken by the committee upon the enlarged program that it is deemed to be necessary to be proposed to congress by the secretary of war."

In view of this discussion the committee concluded by a majority vote that it probably would not be best to undertake to change the draft age limits at this time.

Enlarge U. S. Tonnage.

In an extensive colloquy with Senator Fall of New Mexico, Senator Chamberlain stated it is barely possible, but not entirely probable, that there would be sufficient American shipping to maintain the troop movement at the rate of the last few months after the American leases of British and French ships expire late in July.

Senator Chamberlain said he personally favors making the draft age 18 to 45 years, and said, "I would have 2,500,000 men in France with all the speed possible to get them there, and as many more being sent."

Senator Fall, intimating politics was behind the administration's attitude, said he was merely trying to ascertain whether Mr. Baker's statement in the military committee was simply a statement that they wanted nothing done prior to election.

Charge Draw Reply.

"If I thought the secretary of war was smart enough, or the chief of staff was wise enough, to be influenced in their judgment by the fact that there was an election at hand, I would repudiate their recommendations," answered Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Hitchcock supplemented Senator Chamberlain's remarks with this statement:

"The information given to the committee this morning is, in substance, that: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft, we will have an army of 2,500,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 340,000 Canadians that we will bring into the army as the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 2,840,000 men. Now, the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,400,000, so that we will have in this country which this congress reconvenes after the proposed recess in September over 1,400,000 men. I state, these figures to show that there is no agency which action should be taken now."

Exhausted by Sept. 15.

Senator Wadsworth of New York said he had it on the most reliable authority that class 1 would be exhausted by Sept. 15.

"May I ask what is to be done during the months of October, November, and December?" he continued. "Is the calling of troops to be suspended after the middle of September while the preparations are being made in the present marshal general's office for the calling of additional troops under an expanded draft at the expiration of sixty or ninety days?"

"Supposing there does not appear very clearly at this moment any absolute necessity for an enlargement of the American army after Sept. 15, is it wise for us to proceed upon that basis? Can we not get out of that habit of mind which leads us to endeavor to meet emergencies after they overtake us, a habit of mind that has been all too prevalent, senators in this country and in the management of this war at large, not only by ourselves, but by our allies?"

WARDS HERE SURPRISED.

Statements that there is still an ample supply of class 1 men ready for service made in Washington yesterday in the discussion of the proposal for the extension of the draft to men between 18 and 45 years of age were somewhat of a surprise to members of Chicago draft boards.

In many of the Chicago draft districts, the supply of class 1 men is already exhausted. In fact, the situation in Chicago has been so serious for

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The casualty list of the American army in France, issued today, contained ninety-one names, bringing the total overseas army casualties to 5,884.

Reported Previously, June 26.

391 lost at sea.....1,874
Died of wounds.....448
Died of disease.....1,875
Died of accident and other causes.....448
Wounded in action, including prisoners.....4,687
Missing in action, including prisoners.....284
Totals.....9,798

KILLED BY ACTION.

LIEUTENANT.
George A. Ball, Monroe, N. C.
James H. Flanagan, Lincoln, Neb.
Robert H. Jones, Kansas, Mo.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Harry Klein, Newark, N. J.
Kern J. Ryan, Watertown, Conn.
Frank W. Moore, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

George L. Davidson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert C. Hall, Jackson, Miss.
Harry H. Hill, Kansas, Mo.
Harold H. Hill, Kansas, Mo.
Harold H. Hill, Kansas, Mo.
Harold H. Hill, Kansas, Mo.

Private.

John H. Smith, New York City.
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WILSON OFFERS A NEW PROGRAM TO AID RUSSIA

Allies May Unite in
Peaceful Plans to
Save Slavs.

(Continued from first page.)

Washington, D. C., June 26.—The Russian people, the Russian democracy, are fighting against tyranny.

"Russia now is like a strong man who is recovering from a serious illness. It is healthier than ever before. All it needs is assistance from the outside. It does not want interference in internal affairs. It is economic and financial aid that it needs."

Kerensky arrived in London four days ago. Since then he has been conferring with prominent Russians and British officials on the necessity of allied assistance in Russia.

On the Way to America.

The former premier is on his way to America to carry on his mission there. He expects to sail within the next ten days.

The illness with which he has suffered for several years was aggravated by the difficulties which he encountered in his escape from Russia and the hard journey to England. Because of his condition his arrival in England was kept a secret from the public but of course was known to the officials.

His appearance before the British Labor council was a complete surprise. When Arthur Henderson, minister without portfolio in the British war cabinet and former Labor leader in the house of parliament, introduced him he spoke in Russian, his remarks being translated to the assembly. He began with an expression of thanks, saying:

"I am very much impressed by the reception accorded me. I do not take it as an expression of sympathy toward Russia, which is fighting for the ideals so dear to us all."

Some Objection Raised.

At the conclusion of Kerensky's speech there was considerable disorder. One delegate asked the reason for Kerensky's appearance and whom he represented. The chairman replied that he was not in the confidence of Kerensky and did not know whom he represented.

"We don't want any government 'plant' here. If Kerensky is allowed here, why not Troeltsky?" referring to Pieter J. Troeltsky, the Dutch Socialist, who was not allowed to enter England to attend the conference.

The chairman answered that to ask such a question in the presence of a distinguished gentleman like Kerensky would be not only an insult but an outrage. There were further interruptions and some disorder, the interrupting delegate refusing to obey the chair until the conference passed a resolution almost unanimously that he should be ordered to withdraw, when he left the conference.

WOULD WELCOME ALLIED ARMS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Washington, D. C., June 26.—John Sookins, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Russian government a year ago and now just back from Paris, said today he had been in touch with sentiment in Russia and learned that the people now would welcome military action by the allies to save the country from Germany, though a few months ago such action would have been intolerable.

"What is the cause of anxiety of the statement in all the allied countries," he said, "is the fear of the irreparable consequences which would follow if the Russian people were not aided immediately to throw off the German grip. These consequences would be:

"First, free from any pre-occupation in the east, Germany would con-

centrate all her military efforts on the western front."

"Second, Germany would take advantage of the material resources of Russia and thus paralyze the effect of the blockade."

"Third, the German political and economic grip on Russia would be consolidated and put deep roots into the country this winter."

"Fourth, the disintegration of the Russian state would become complete."

"Fifth, facing the horrors of anarchy and feeling themselves abandoned by their allies, the Russian nation might be forced to accept the régime of German domination."

"Sixth, the Germans might even get in Russia man power."

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Big Fleet Are Made for
Fleet Builders' Coming

Extensive preparations have been made for the visit of the high officials of the Emergency Fleet corporation to cement the cooperation of labor at a meeting at the International amphitheater at the Stock Yards tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

The volunteer training corps of the several packing plants accompanied by a jackie and a soldier hand will be present. Maj. Gen. E. D. Swinton, inventor of the British tank, will make a brief address.

The principal address will be by Charles M. Schwab, managing director of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Other officials who will be present are E. N. Hurley, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation and chairman of the United States Ship Building board; Charles Pies, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet; Bainbridge Colby, member of the United States Ship Building board; and Dr. Charles A. Eaton, chairman of national council of the Emergency Fleet. Dr. Eaton was formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, the church attended by John D. Rockefeller.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The food situation in Petrograd is described as extremely critical in a report reaching the state department today from Stockholm.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BERNETT
STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Nicolai Lenin shows unexpected strength in the current Petrograd elections. The Bolsheviks have thus far returned 119 members for the soviet against 4 capitalists, 8 left wing Social Revolutionaries, and 1 Minimalist.

This is the first election since the November revolution that brought Lenin into power.

The Bolshevik outlook is somewhat clouded by the critical food situation in Petrograd pending the new harvest. A manifesto addressed to all railway organizations says:

"We require all railway men to get all supplies forwarded without delay. Whoever delays the forwarding of food so much as an hour commits a crime against the people's revolution. If possible procure bread, but send potatoes or send anything desirable which will enable us to feed the laboring population during these critical months."

Object to German Advance.

LONDON, June 26.—The Germans are preparing to march eastward toward Smolensk, says an Exchange dispatch from Moscow. Foreign Minister Tschichernin accordingly, it is added, has sent the following telegram to Ambassador Joffe at Berlin:

"The military authorities at Smolensk report the Germans are concentrating all her military efforts on the western front."

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Lenine Develops Strength in Early Soviet Elections

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DEATH FOR HERO IN COMBAT OVER ENEMY'S LINES

Three Chicagoans Die
Gloriously in Action;
Others Wounded.

Sgt. Pilot Cyrus F. Chamberlain, 4305 Oakwood, was the last of the American birdmen remaining in the Lafayette flying corps, a brother of Mrs. Albert C. Chamberlain, 1225 Greenwood, boulevard, was reported killed in combat over the French lines near Coulmiers, June 15. He was 23 years old and a son of F. A. Chamberlain, chairman of the board of directors of the First and Security National bank of Minneapolis. He enlisted June 1, 1917, and became a combat aviator in December.

Private Leslie C. Ruhnke of the machine is reported killed in action. He was a son of Mrs. Julia Ruhnke, 4487 West Congress street, and was 22 years old. He enlisted in May, 1917, and was rejected twice. He has one brother, Clarence, in a base hospital unit in France, and another, Edward, who was rejected from various branches of service because of a slight disability.

Killed in Action.
Mrs. M. A. Youngs, 4305 Oakwood, yesterday received word that her nephew, Lieut. H. Flansburg, was killed in action in France. He was 21 years old and a son of Mrs. M. A. Youngs, 4305 Oakwood, was a post-graduate student in the law department at the University of Chicago when the United States entered the war. He entered the officers' school at Fort Snelling and received a lieutenant's commission. He was a son of C. C. Flansburg, an attorney of Lincoln, Neb., and a grandson of the late Ad. Nelson Flansburg, widely known among Illinois G. A. R. veterans. He was 24 years old.

Private Charles Basel, reported in yesterday's casualty lists as killed, was the son of M. Basel, 2708 South Honore street. He joined the national army in September of last year and arrived in France in February. He was 24 years old and had been a mail carrier.

Of Norwegian Birth.
Lieut. C. C. Korno, an emigrant from Norway in 1913, who lived with his half brother, Marius Andreassen, at 111 West North avenue, was reported severely wounded. He is 24 years old and was formerly a baker, and enlisted the day before war was declared. He is the son of a retired officer of the Danish army, who still lives with his family in Europe.

On his fourth trip up the front lines Private Albert J. Aklinski, son of Joseph Aklinski, of 114 East One Hundred and Eighteenth place, was severely wounded. He enlisted in the United States flying corps in May, and after a short stay at Houston, Tex., was sent to France. He was previously employed in the Pullman car works.

Lands in Switzerland.
Lieut. James Ashenden, attached to a French flying squadron, named in yesterday's dispatches as having landed in Switzerland in a damaged machine, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashenden of 1123 Ashland avenue. He is 22 years old, and enlisted in the aviation service in June, 1917.

He received his preliminary training in Canada, and was sent to France in March. His engagement to Miss Helen Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews, 1452 Pratt boulevard, was recently announced. Upon landing in Switzerland, his machine was seized, and it is believed he was interned.

Killed by Grenade.
Miss Theresa Kruger, 104 Oak street, Winnetka, yesterday received word that her nephew, Corporal Paul Kruger of the One Hundred and Fortieth field artillery, was severely wounded, having one arm and foot blown off by a hand grenade. He is the son of Charles A. Kruger of Hammond, formerly of Glenview. He enlisted in April, 1917, and was formerly an artist employed by the Barnes-Crosby company at 214 West Madison street.

Zionists Pledge Loyalty to U. S. in War on Kaiser

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26.—Interest in the convention of the American Federation of Zionists here tonight centered about a great mass meeting during which a united Jewish reaffirmed its pledge of loyalty to America.

Hot weather comfort in Mansco union suits

WHEN you hear a man complain about the heat you know he isn't wearing a Mansco union suit made by the Manhattan Shirt Co., because it's "as cool as a breeze"; he's comfortable in one M-L-R special Mansco suits in silk stripe Pongee material.

The cost is insignificant. Less than half a cent apiece. Install them today.

Hot weather comfort in Mansco union suits

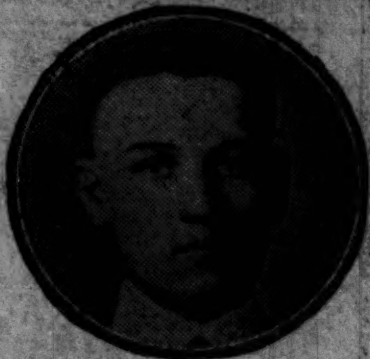
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Maurice L Rothschild
S. W. corner Jackson and State
Chicago
St. Paul

Saltary Cup & Service Company
Market St., Chicago

HEROES NAMED IN A DAY

Dead and Wounded Reported in Casualty Lists from France.



PRIVATE LESLIE C. RUHNKE, U. S. marines; killed in action.



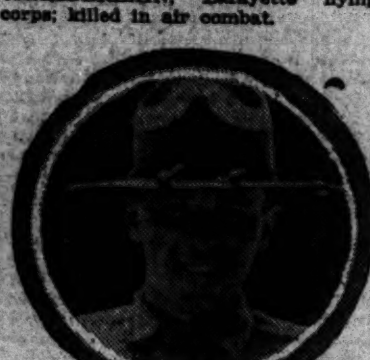
SERGEANT PILOT CYRUS F. CHAMBERLAIN, Lafayette flying corps; killed in air combat.



PRIVATE EIMER T. C. KORNOR, severely wounded.



PRIVATE ALBERT J. AKLINSKI, severely wounded.



CORPORAL PAUL KRUGER, severely wounded.



PRIVATE CHARLES BASEL, killed in action.

WHO'S AN ENEMY AND WHY TOLD IN TEN CHAPTERS

Rules as to Property in
Danger of Seizure
Issued.

What is an enemy has been officially defined by the federal government. Under the law a person may be born in America and at heart perfectly loyal, yet still be an enemy, with property in the United States subject to seizure if he lives of his own free will in a country controlled by enemy powers.

On the other hand, a person may be at heart an enemy, of German birth and unnaturalized here, yet he will not be classed an enemy and his property will not be subject to seizure if he lives up to the rules Uncle Sam lays down.

Rules Are Given Out.
The "ten commandments" regulating the seizure of property were given out yesterday at the office of Boettius H. Sullivan, in charge of the confiscation of enemy property in Illinois. They define an enemy of the United States as follows:

"1. Any person regardless of citizenship or place of birth, who is within the boundaries of Germany, Austria-Hungary, or their allies or within the territory actually occupied by their military or naval forces. A peaceful and law-abiding German or Austrian citizen residing in the United States is not an enemy, but an American citizen living in enemy territory is an enemy.

"2. A person residing outside of the United States and doing business within the territory of enemy countries or their allies.

"3. A corporation, if incorporated within the territory of enemies or their allies or incorporated in any neutral country and doing business within the territory of enemies or their allies.

"4. An official or agent of an enemy government or any subdivision thereof.

"5. All natives, citizens, or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary interned by the war department.

Wives of Enemies.
"6. All citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary resident outside of the United States who are wives of officers, officials, or agents of Germany or Austria-Hungary, whether resident; (b) wives of persons within the territory (including that occupied by military and naval forces) of Germany or Austria-Hungary; or (c) wives of persons resident outside the United States and doing business within enemy territory.

"7. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary, wherever resident outside of the United States, who since

LIEUT. JAMES ASHENDEN, French flying corps; landed with damaged plane in Swiss territory; believed to be interned.

April 6, 1917, have disseminated or shall hereafter disseminate propaganda to aid any enemy nation or to injure the cause of the United States or who have assisted or who shall assist in plotting against the United States or any nation associated with the United States in the war.

"8. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary wherever resident outside of the United States, who are included or who shall be included in the 'enemy trading list' published by the war trade board.

"9. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary wherever resident outside of the United States who at any time since Aug. 4, 1914, have been resident within enemy territory.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Young Hero Joins Mother Who Died of Grief

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The name of Vera Wilson Gardner of Chicago, whose mother died of grief one month after he sailed for France, appeared today in the list of marines killed in action.

Young Gardner enlisted in the marines early last summer. He was only 17 years old, and his mother, Mrs. Jane Gardner of Chicago, after vainly opposing his enlistment, tried to secure his release. In this, also, she was unsuccessful. The division sailed for France within three weeks, and Mrs. Gardner, overcome with anxiety and distress, died within a month.

The news of her death was cabled to her son through the war department by Mrs. Victoria B. Rogers, private secretary to Provost Gen. Crowder, a friend of the Gardner family.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

MRS. HEATH IS FORCED TO QUIT LEAGUE OFFICE

New York, June 26.—Charged with violating the duties and trust of her office, Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' league, must resign within a reasonable time or Attorney General Merton E. Lewis will bring suit to remove her, he announced here tonight.

Mrs. Heath said she probably would resign to spare the league the expense of defending the suit.

This report alleged that Mrs. Heath accepted \$40 a week from the Housewives' League Magazine and other remuneration, and that the business activities of the magazine and the housewives' league educational committee in advertising various brands of food for profit were contrary to the purpose for which the league was founded.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Good Job, "They Give Us Hell," Says Lieut. Maher

Lieut. Denis F. Maher, former head of the gambling detail under Chief of Police Schuetzler, and now in France, has a "good job," he says, over there. In a letter to Detective Sergeant William O'Connor, received yesterday, he explains it as follows:

"I'm in the transport division, bringing up ammunition and supplies to the boys at the front. It's a good job. They give us hell on the road, but it is fun to beat them. Their air boats try to get us, too. We lost a few, but now let them try it."

Lieut. Maher says that every one over there is more than confident of the outcome of the war and that morale is now higher than ever before.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Dr. C. Hendrick, Husband of Actress, Drops Dead

Plainfield, N. J., June 26.—Dr. Charles Hendrick, who obtained notoriety in May, 1916, by marrying Mrs. Laura Biggar Bennett, dropped dead in Dunellen, near here, today of heart disease. He was 55 years old.

Dr. Hendrick married Mrs. Bennett a few days after his former wife won a suit against the actress for the alienation of the doctor's affections. He had recently been living on the farm of the late "Bob" Fitzsimmons and was preparing to open a sanatorium. Mrs. Hendrick is now in Los Angeles.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

'CUB' LAWYERS EAGER TO FACE JUDGES AS 'SOX'

Bench and Bar Ball Teams
Tune Up Muscles for
Saturday's Game.

Masses slaved last night froning out "charley horses" from the muscles of certain members of the bench and the bar, for this afternoon the big showdown comes. From two big squads of judges and lawyers the teams which will face each other on the Cubs' baseball diamond Saturday afternoon will be picked.

That a tremendous crowd will be out to see the foremost legal lights of the city battle with the judges for baseball supremacy is indicated by the big advance sale of tickets. Every cent deposited at the turnstile goes to the Tax Chicago Taxpayers fund to buy "smokes" for the boys on the battlefields.

August W. Miller and John Kleindar reported yesterday they had sold their entire allotment of tickets, according to Ike Doff, who has been supervising the ticket sale for Anton Cermak of the management committee.

Ducats in Demand.
Paul Wiedel, assistant chief assessor, and Robert Switzer also have sent out S. O. S.'s for more "ducats." Harry W. Standridge, president of the Lawyers' Association for Illinois, announces that judges and lawyers all over the state have written for tickets.

Peter Reinberg, president of the county board, has donated 500 roses to be sold at the game. Frank J. Walsh, clerk of the Criminal court, has offered hats to the creators of home runs, and Judge Joseph Sabath will give a handsome prize to the most successful ticket vendor. The Cubs have donated their uniforms to the lawyers and the judges will be decked in garments of the famous Sox.

Lawyers in Practice.

The lawyers, after a strenuous workout in Grant park yesterday afternoon, made announcement through Leo Wall of "just a few" of those who were on the diamond in uniform endeavoring to make the team. These candidates were:

Chicago—Edward Linsinger, Brooks.
First base—Charles Darro, Corporation Counsel Bittleson.
Second base—Abel Meyer, Kendall.
Third base—John Attorney Mayday Joyce, Reilly, Rhodes.

Shortstop—John Bloomington, Standridge.
Outfielders—City Attorney Harry Miller, Hayden Bell, Frank Hoyt, Munson Case, Charles Barrett.

Scanlan Boasts and Boosts.

"The lawyers may call that a lineup and I'll admit there are a couple of old timers there who used to cavort a bit in their younger days—but the judges have a team that is a knockout," Judge Kickham Scanlan, captain of the jurists' team said last night.

This stunt is the biggest and best yet. It's for a wonderful cause and it will be a lot of fun besides. It will be worth going miles to see and we expect to jam the park."

The great need for more tobacco in France was emphasized yesterday by a statement from the quartermaster's department at Washington that the government ration is insufficient and that outside contributions are more than welcome. The government ration at present is but four cigarettes, or one tenth of an ounce of tobacco daily.

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83 TO 1 Seventy-eight Hun Soldiers and Five Officers Were Captured Single Handed by Henry P. Lenert of Chicago, According to a Dispatch from France.



Joseph Lenert

Just one of those quiet kids, imperturbable and reserved, but a whirlwind when you get him started—that's Henry P. Lenert. Henry is a Chicago boy, whose grandmother, Mrs. Mary Lenert, lives at 3633 Indiana avenue, and whose brother, Joseph, lives at 728 West Division street. In February, 1917, he enlisted in the marines.

Yesterday a dispatch from France said: "Private Henry P. Lenert, 2682 Indiana avenue, Chicago, marched in camp this morning in charge of seventy-eight German soldiers and five officers who had surrendered to him." O, boy!

Lenert's parents live on a farm near Grand Rapids, Wis. They sent their branny and shambling son down to Chicago to see if he couldn't "get settled." The boy went to live with his grandmother, and held various jobs here for a while. But he was restless and wanted to "be doing something."

Then one day he disappeared, months passed, and last August the grandmother received a letter from him in France with the marines. He was only 18 at that time. A few more misadventures, then they stopped, and nothing more until yesterday.

Fourth of July Talk.

Announcement was made yesterday that Medill McCormick will make Fourth of July addresses at Franklin Grove and De Kalb. George B. Foss will appear at Galesburg on the Fourth.

Army Paper Commends Foss.

The Army and Navy Register of Washington in a recent editorial commends Congressman Foss for his work for the upbuilding of the navy. It says:

"Mr. Foss was always active, enterprising, and creative in what he did for the navy. To him is directly attributable a great deal of the preparedness legislation extending over a long period."

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DEMOCRATS PLAN TO WORK FOR GAME IN ILLINOIS

Will Ask Clear Field
for Lewis, but Just
as Feeler.

The Democratic party is planning to bill in Illinois the political performance it is striving to stage in Michigan. The national congressional campaign is to be opened at the Froquois club Friday night by W. J. Jamieson, acting chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, chairman of the congressional committee.

Local leaders who have been in touch with the Washington and of the campaign said last night that it is planned to introduce resolutions asking the Republicans in Illinois to call off the senatorial campaign now in full blast and to hand Senator James Hamilton Lewis a reflection on a silver platter without a contest.

Same as Michigan Game.
It is a duplication of the Michigan political play, by which the Democratic organization in a dyed in the wool Republican state picked Henry Ford as its candidate and then asked the Republicans to give him an endorsement, a proposal that is making the furor.

Democrats who have not lost their sense of humor said frankly last night that nothing was expected to come of any proposal that the Republican party in Illinois, which was the banner state for Hughes in 1916, should disband during the senatorial election. They seemed to regard it as a comedy.

Thought to Be Feeler.
"But," said one Democratic leader, "the idea is that it might sound out sentiment in other states. Nobody expects that it will bring anything but a laugh in Illinois, so far as the senatorial game goes, but it might lead to some sort of an arrangement in the fighting over representatives in congress whereby good men in districts overrunning Republican or Democratic would not be given contests."

While in Chicago Mr. Ferris and Mr. Jamieson, according to the inside reports, are to have a conference with Carter H. Harrison with a view of getting him to run against Congressman Fred Britten in the Ninth district. The Democratic chiefs in the wards in the Ninth met a few days ago, and from all accounts profess themselves to be friendly to the former mayor and indicated that if he would become a candidate he might bank on their

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.
PUBLISHED AN SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 1, 1895, AT
THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
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assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

VON KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH.

It is doubtful if the German foreign minister's striking speech in the reichstag was expected to make such headway outside of Germany and Austria. Certainly we are not ready to believe that Dr. von Kuehlmann imagines that any diplomatic discussion by a German statesman will now be interpreted in America, England, France, or Italy without direct reference to the Brest-Litovsk and the Rumanian treaties. Since Mr. Wilson's four principles were put forth and Von Kuehlmann "accepted" them the world has had an illustration of what such acceptance is worth. We have seen Germany take over the Ukraine and the Baltic provinces. We have seen her and Austria crush Rumania out of independent existence. We have seen, after the deceptive military achievement on the west front, the disappearance of the reichstag resolutions against annexations and indemnities and the exposure of the naked policy of land grabbing and economic conquest which is the soul of pan-Germanism.

So brazen and overwhelming was this exposure that even President Wilson publicly declared himself completely disillusioned, and it is in the cold clear light of that disillusionment that Dr. von Kuehlmann's utterances are being scanned. In that light his suggestions and concessions look pretty thin. Were they much more concrete than anything put out by the German government up to this time they would still fail to shake the conviction to which not mere words but unmistakable events have forced us that the advances of present German statecraft are fraudulent, that its purposes are a menace to all free peoples, and that only the overthrow of its champions in Germany offers us hope of a peace we can afford to accept. Mr. Balfour has declared that the allies are ready to consider honest, substantial proposals. But we have no faith in the generalities and suggestions of Potsdam and are now in no danger of being deceived by them. We have no intention of being drawn into a quibbling match. When Germany chooses agents we can trust or is ready to show us guarantees of her willingness to give up her loot and settle down to a tolerable course of action we shall be ready to listen. Now we have no interest in clumsy theories of Russian, French, or British responsibilities for the war or academic acceptances of principle belied in every act. We are not accepting any check from the discredited German account. We want it certified.

BIG BILL ON HIS WAY.

Mayor Thompson explains some of the perplexities which have darkened life for his appointees on the school board by saying that the trust press unscrupulously, persistently, and systematically did them hurt.

Memories which were better vague and never active are revived by this reference to the prince of evil, the trust press, memories of the old Inter Ocean, of William Lorimer, Charles Yerkes, traction legislation, peculiar elections, peculiar politics, peculiar methods.

We had not heard of the trust press for so long that we almost had forgotten the prince of evil, the assassin of innocent men's reputations, destroyer of virtuous careers, menace to the peaceful home.

With the memory starts a fear. Bill the Big must be slipping, or has slipped. Our observation has been that when a gentleman in politics takes up the fiction of the trust press he has looked himself over, decided that he is all in, and has reconciled himself to the fact. He is on his way and does not expect to last much longer.

We remind Bill the Big's friends of this. There may yet be time for them to get over and kiss him good-by. He is evidently sailing soon.

AMERICAN LABORS INFLUENCE.

The common sense attitude adopted by American labor respecting parleys with German labor seems to have had its effect upon the French Socialists. An important section headed by the redoubtable Albert Thomas has expressed itself in accord with the view of our labor committees. We have reason to believe the visit of these representatives of American labor's pragmatic policy has done much to strengthen British and French labor war policy.

This service should be added to the considerable list credited to American organized labor in the world war. We have had our Bolsheviks and our pro-Germans, but organized labor as represented by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor has stood four square on the great basic issues of the conflict, has never been confused or led astray, and has kept the feet of labor firmly on the ground. This has been a statement of achievement worthy of the recognition of all Americans and of our allies. The war might well have been lost without it.

A LARGE ARMY PLAN IN PROSPECT.

The recommendation of Secretary Baker, General March, and General Crowder that changes in the draft age should await the formulation of a new and enlarged army program ought to be decisive in the senate. Some months ago we might have feared that Secretary Baker and his advisers at that time were underestimating the urgency of the military situation. We do not fear this now. Even Mr. Baker, we are inclined to believe, has been behind his early complacency and leniency, while we have every confidence that neither General March nor Gen. Crowder would countenance a relaxation of our effort at this stage.

We accept, therefore, at face value the promise that a large and more comprehensive plan for the army will be forthcoming before the resources of our present legislation have been exhausted. What that plan is we do not know, of course, but we hope it will make an end of our present patchwork, patched up system, simplifying our organization and writing out the foolish and troublesome division between regular, guard, and army army. We ought to have one national army.

Headlines to say we should welcome even more the adoption in this plan of a permanent system of universal training of youths of 18. We have no

doubt the necessary transition can be provided at this time without disturbance or retardation of our military effort.

At any rate, the senate, it seems to us, can afford to yield to the suggestion that legislation be postponed till the larger plan is perfected.

TO MICHIGAN: NOT FORD.

It is a most astonishing political phenomenon presented in Michigan, where the moral right of the Republican party to do anything except accept Henry Ford as a candidate for the United States senate is questioned.

There is a spirited endeavor to make it appear that a contest against Mr. Ford will favor of the devil and his works and can at the best be animated by nothing but reprehensible motives of the ugliest political selfishness.

Here we dissent. No state is an isolated unit in the selection of its representatives in congress. It is isolated in the right of choice, but not in the influence which that choice has upon the country. Upon some of the biggest questions of Americanism Henry Ford is, to our way of thinking, wrong. He is dangerously wrong. He has not changed his ideas so far as we have been able to discover. He may have suspended them for the period of the war. The chances are they will reassert themselves as soon as the war is over and Henry Ford, with the ideas he had before the war, is not the kind of an American Michigan ought to send to the United States senate.

We agree with Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Ford's conceptions of Americanism, advertised by a prodigality in the use of money, did a great deal to corrupt American opinion. At a time when a wise nation would have been strengthening itself against a trial it could see approaching, Mr. Ford used his money to persuade the American people that the talk of war came from munition makers, war profiteers, armament makers, builders of war ships, and cannon manufacturers.

He persuaded them, or tried to, that the war profiteer was urging the United States into war, and that the first move in this malign scheme would be to induce the people to look to their defenses. It is a serious responsibility Mr. Ford has to face, that of a man who played upon the credulity, suspicions, and prejudices of people with such base accusations and thus persuaded them to take the perilous chances this nation took.

The banks of the Somme, the Aisne, the Marne, have testimonials of the frightful chances this nation took. British and French frankly say that they are relieved and have renewed confidence now. Why? Because American troops are coming in. The British and French can hold out. The Americans are coming. But the terrible days when the Germans might have crushed the allies are bitter in the memory. They were terrible days because the Americans were not there. The Americans were not there because this nation would not in preparation what it ought to have done when time was given. This nation did not do what it ought to have done because men such as Henry Ford used great influence and much money to tell Americans they did not need to prepare and that if they did prepare they were the victims of war profiteers.

We see no evidence of a genuine change of opinion in Mr. Ford. We have no confidence in the judgment of a man who can work to prepare a catastrophe and then, with the event showing how wrong he was and how dangerous he was, show how active he can be after the damage is done.

Mr. Ford's gift is not statesmanship. That requires qualities he does not possess. When this nation comes to its big decisions in congress Michigan ought to have men in the senate whose opinions, acts, and influence will not commit or help commit the nation to some gigantic and dangerous folly.

Mr. Ford's humanitarian impulses may be all right. They do not give him a sane voice on national politics. There is a moral obligation upon the Republicans of Michigan to see to it that if Henry Ford goes to the United States senate he goes in spite of the most desperate fight which would be made.

Michigan is an American state, a state of ardent and intense Americanism. If Mr. Ford is an ardent American we'd like to have him state his new policies. If they are sound they are new, and if they are new and sound they will constitute the most serious rebuke of his past acts which any one could frame. If he is the Ford of those war profiteer advertisements he is not the man Michigan ought to give the nation as a senator.

TRYING MAJ. PUNKHOUSER.

The testimony of Acting Chief Alcock before the civil service commission seems to leave no doubt that he is bent on Maj. Funkhouser's official demotion. His animus is manifest. A competent jury would naturally be suspicious of his testimony because he is obviously trying to prove too much. He asks the trial board, for instance, to assume that Maj. Funkhouser "tapped" the telephone wires leading to Chief Schuetzler's home, though he admits later that he does not know who did the tapping.

This is only one example of the method by which he is attempting to build up a case against Maj. Funkhouser and ruin his reputation.

Mr. Alcock's "evidence" thus far consists of very general statements and accusations. It is only a matter of common justice that the trial board should insist on the most detailed substantiation of these statements and accusations. Those who are familiar with Maj. Funkhouser's record in public office are inclined to be skeptical of the sincerity of the attacks that are being made against him, and it cannot be said the developments before the trial board have tended to remove that skepticism.

Editorial of the Day

GERMAN PEACE.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)
All eastern Europe is now enjoying a peace dictated by Berlin. In Moscow the German ambassador is delivering ultimatums to the friendly government to which he is accredited, demanding that it stop enlisting and drilling troops on pain of having the capital seized. In the capital of the Ukraine, German soldiers forced an entrance into the people's parliament, maltreated some members, arrested others, and drove the remainder out of doors.

The German military commander has turned member of the government out of office, and the German government has calmly justified this course on the ground that the deposed and arrested persons were unfriendly to Germany. Peasants struck against work on great estates. German generals issued edicts requiring them to cultivate the estates as summary. It is said—probably with truth—that in western Russia bodies of men have been kidnapped and set at work under German bayonets. All eastern Europe is enjoying peace on the Prussian plan. What wonder that western Europe does not care for it?

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

CHICAGO'S GIFT.
They say he came out of the west:
But since we've been planted out here
Though searching with infinite zest,
With us develops a fear:
We never shall see
A gink like B. B.

See Mexicans, cowboys galore,
And Indians off the Reserve;
Look gamblers, good-bird men all o'er,
But only the fact we observe:
That nowhere is a place
Who doubles B. B.

We sign up the word and the beat,
Abandon our quest with a sigh;
For if he came out of the west,
They surely unfolded to Chi—
With lime chortling in place,
They shipped on B. B.

ALBUQUERQUE.
THE capture by the Italians of the birthplace of Generalissimo offers in some measure the taking by the Austrians, several months ago, of "Col. del Rosso." This doughy warrior, whose capture the Trieb reported, with affecting details, came from the old Domine family which produced the celebrated violin maker, Reut Anne Domine.

Our Esteemed Contributor.
Sir: Jimmy Cabell may use some queer words, as Vor Poper says, but he said something in remarking, "Pan is eternal and ubiquitous." I see now why you can't keep him out.

J. D. S.
FROM the well named "Items of Interest" in the bulletin of the First Methodist church of Clinton, Ia., we learn that Miss Cora Goble is chairman of the committee on refreshments.

WAITER'S MANUAL.
Should a patron tip?
Let the waiter just slip
Twist the cup and the lip
One Mickey Finn powder.
Have on call by your
When he calls for a beer,
Pass the word in his ear,
"Pouder monkey, the powder!"
When he falls "Oh my!"
I feel clean, goodby!
Let the waiter reply,
"No doubt, 'twas the choulder!"

PAN.
As a preliminary to an exchange of peace terms, says Von Kuehlmann, "there must be a certain degree of confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry." We fear that Germany will have to provide all the confidence.

MAY we not suggest to the American Press Humorists that they bestow honorary membership on Old Doc Kuehlmann? He is as funny as a book bear goat.

THE PIPESMOKE CARRY.

XI.

"No weather is ill
If the wind be still."

To be able to sit with one's back against a tree and wait, a week if I must, for a drop in the wind; does not argue possession of a special kind of temperament, for I have two friends that are unlike as can be, whose capacity for sitting still is unlimited. All that either asks is a dry corner of the tent and a supply of tobacco, and the North-East may slant a deluge or the South-West crack its cheeks. My patience is short of theirs. I can wait if only rain delays, but a wind that blows day in and day out puts me on edge, and I marvel that searchers for the Southern Pole could face a ceaseless gale and keep their wits.

"This fierce angel of the six," on the lee shore of Basswood Lake, we turn in, the third night, to the shrill music of his pipes, in the darkest hour I wake to find the music gone; hushed under the topmost choir of the pines.

"Argent westward glows the hunt."

A break for liberty is resolved on. The tent is struck, breakfast is a small matter, and before our fellow-prisoners on the shore have roused themselves we are speeding westward as fast as bending blades of ash can send us. But in one stride the morning overtakes us; the jangling of the sun shower all around, striking fire from the gray rocks and drawing red from the burnt fir-tops on the nearer shore; the mist-phantoms, turned purple by the pelting sun-rays, scurry across the face of the waters. The day is up.

From what quarter may we expect the wind? We have not long to speculate. The West is announced by a band of silver far up the lake, marking its first contact with the plane. The silver spreads, ripples grow to waves, and before another mile is covered the whitecaps are running. We keep on, spite of aching wrists and shoulders, until the water begins to come over the bow, when we give up the tussle, and wonder whether we can make the nearest island without swamping. This interesting question goes unanswered, for a large launch has come up behind us. Diverging signs are promptly responded to, the cargo is transferred, and from our "eggshell pinace" we step aboard what seems, by comparison, an ocean liner.

THE retreat of the Austrians across the Piave reads a bit like Prescott's celebrated story of the flight of the Spaniards from the city of Montezuma. That was a lively fight, even for those days.

A CRITIQUE FROM THE TRENCHES.
What sort of lay-writer is he, this guy the performers call Homer?

Raving about all them bootblacks and hand-organs gezerr from Wopland,
Making a hell of a racket about a hick scrap for a lady.

Going clean nuts on a skirmish against some fool sergeant named Hector.

Say, this Homer had ought to drop in on us some pleasant morning.

See us a-charging old Hindy and giving it to 'im with the thrash-bone.

We ain't got time to burn beefsteak to sawds nor to gawdness neither.

Like them poor Wops out of Greece what wasted ten years on one village.

Why, we'd've grabbed up your Troy like a beer-bellied Fritz grabs a pretzel—

One rush of tanks and some gas and a dozen or two hardly enough for a mention back-home in the Times or the Herald.

Still, all the highbrows roars daffy at Homer's bum stanzas for a story!

"MAKE Pans for Big Women's Rally."—Waukegan Sun.

From a Diplomat's Notebook.
Bern, Switzerland.—The other day I went to the expense of taking a new arrival in the Legation to the most exclusive restaurant in Bern, Dietwyler's, and there ordered the best menu in my best French. The dessert was called "Pouder Diplomat," and the same had seemed to both of us peculiarly appropriate. Of course I needn't go on. It was our one and only taste.

I have just finished translating an article concerning a nation whose language has recently been added to Latin and Greek. The theme, or complaint, was that the peace with the Ukraine and Rumania was justified, because otherwise England would have dictated the terms, and it ended with a plain, stupid quotation of "A bird in the hand," etc. I felt that you would want to know that I translated it, "A dove in the hand is worth two in an English hedge." B. I. K.

To designate his branch of the service, reports W. D. C., a major in the camouflage corps in France painted a sign on his car. Subtle cuss.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.
(From the Washington Gazette.)
Notice—For the good and welfare of all concerned, and for peace sake, I left my home at 601 Center St. and now am living with friends at 319 N. Jackson St.

SLOGAN from C. R. G.: "A dime a day keeps the Mickey Finn away."

THE Italian advance might be referred to as a **disabling success.**

If we were entirely shameless. B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SOME FOOD LESSONS FROM FRANCE AND ITALY.

THESE have been some complaints that war breads were acid or sour or slightly bitter. Some are connected with what would be the food administrator's office in this country suggested that the dough be made with lime water in place of plain water. Clear lime water does not contain enough lime to hurt. When mixed with dough made from mixtures of different flours it prevents the tendency to develop acidity. A moderate amount of lime adds to the nutritive quality of the flour. In fact, a recent lecturer, traveling from the food administrator's office, stated that the reason growing children needed milk was because of the lime which the food contained.

Limed war bread is far better than ordinary war bread. It keeps better as well as tastes better.

The Italians tried war bread made from whole wheat flour. There were a few complaints. It was said that it produced indigestion. Then the Italian bread made according to the Prussian process was devised. Whole wheat berries are washed and cleaned and then put in ordinary water. This is kept at a temperature of 68 degrees for two days. The berries are then removed and ground into flour. The flour is baked into bread. The soaking in water softens the bran. The germ becomes the sprouting process. In fact, the process is one of mulling carried to a slight extent. Bread from this flour agrees much better, is more easily digested, and is more nutritious than whole wheat flour.

In order to improve the flavor and to increase the vitamins in bread, some of the French are making use of still another kind of water. In case wheat flour is to be used, some wheat bran is added to the water, warm or cold, until a kind of bran results. This water or tea is used to mix with the dough. Rice bran, rye bran, oat bran, or any other bran is to be used according to the flour or flours employed. Bread in which such bran is used is better for the stomach and contains more minerals and vitamins. Such bread is especially helpful for persons with dilated stomachs and stomach ulcers. Such persons need bran, but the fiber contained in bran often disagrees with them.

Breads made from flour which contains 15 per cent of the berry are more wholesome, all things considered, than the breads made from white flour of the type sold here. The bran contains the vitamins and minerals. The mixed flour breads now in use are also wholesome and nutritious. The general use of war breads has proven helpful for the general population. They were a great help to people with dilated stomachs and stomach ulcers.

Paris ordinarily uses 1,000,000 litres of milk a day. Last winter the supply fell to 400,000 litres a day. The diminution is due partly to the destruction of cows, partly to poor transportation facilities, but most of all to the increased use of cheese. A writer says that France is in

the midst of a cheese fever. Everybody is eating cheese.

The shortage in liquid milk is supplied by the use of concentrated milk. It is predicted that the use of concentrated milk will not be discontinued when the war is over. Sweetened condensed milk is held to be excellent for table use and for cooking. Unsweetened condensed milk is advised for invalids, modified milk and baby milk. Some babies do better on evaporated milk than on liquid milk of good quality. Milk powder is used for baby feeding and for general purposes. They have grown in favor faster than any other milk product. Milk powder keeps well, tastes well, has but little bulk, does not require sugar or salt in its production and marketing. The writers complain that most of the milk powder sold in France is of poorer quality than it should be and sells at too high a price.

ULCER TREATMENT.

A. H. writes: "Can you inform me of a cure for ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue? I get one every two or three weeks and it lasts about one week. I am also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth. Can you tell me the cause and cure? My bowels and teeth are in good order, so I don't think either is the cause. I am 20 years of age."

REPLY.
Touch the ulcers with a toothpick soaked in aromatic sulphuric acid. This will stop the pain and quickly cure the ulcer. A second application is rarely needed. To prevent them change your diet. You are eating the wrong foods and in the wrong proportions.

FOR REMOVING WARTS.

Mrs. W. B. writes: "About 12 years ago a wart commenced to grow on my left hand, and since then it has steadily increased in size and is spreading small ones over both hands, till there now are about a dozen or more small and scattered over them. Can you tell me of any way to destroy them, or at least keep them from spreading further, as I am caring for a young baby, and do not want them to grow on her?"

REPLY.
Your baby is not in danger of catching warts of this kind from you. Burn them off with a hot pin or needle or a hot nail.

STARVATION TREATMENT.

N. A. G. writes: "Would you please tell me where I can get a copy of 'Starvation Treatment of Diabetes,' and what the price is? If you have it please send me one."

REPLY.
The "Starvation Treatment of Diabetes," by Bill and Schman, is published by Leonard of Chicago, Ill. It is a book of 100 pages, and a person suffering from diabetes can get it for free. If not order it from the nearest medical book seller.

WHY NOT NOW?

Mrs. S. G. H. writes: "My baby boy is 6 weeks old and is healthy. I. How soon can I put him into short clothes?"

2. How long should I let him wear his hands or blinder? 3. How long should I keep flannel skirts on him?"

REPLY.
1—Eventually, why not now?
2—Same answer.
3—Same answer.

FRENCH CONVINCED OF U. S. VALOR

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

(Special Correspondent of the Tribune.)

PARIS, June 5.—America is at last a known quantity. Before this last week, in spite of the great numbers we have brought over, in spite of our increased tonnage, our increased manpower, in spite of the fact that the valiant first divisions have done, we were the "X" of the equation. And this week's experience of our troops, many of whom have never heard a cannon before, has conclusively proved our worth. The French people are saying: "I suppose it seems as odd to you as to me—what they know our men, and know what they can do in different fields of life, industrial, sporting, educational, inventive—all the fields of human endeavor. They have no doubt about what they would do in the fields of war. But the proof was necessary to this military trained people that we should make as good soldiers as we made citizens."

Up to the attack on Cantigny two days after this great offensive began, none of our troops had anything more than mild action, and not even what the French call mild action. Their communications would probably have read: "Completely quiet along the front." Very likely to our men, so new to it, it didn't have the peaceful air of Michigan boulevard at 4 o'clock in the morning. Our small losses under fire in proof enough of the contention. The French troops knew this—so did the French people, and they waited anxiously for the day when our men should have to pull fifty-fifty with their own war-hardened fellows.

And the delight now! You can't imagine the difference. Yesterday there was a stormy session at the Chamber of Deputies—more political intrigue on the part of the Socialists.

"SOLDIERS' PAY WIVES" FACE PRISON

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The few occupations these days so unprofitable as contracting a bigamous marriage with an American soldier and claiming or even accepting unlawfully an allotment of his pay and the accompanying government allowances.

To the woman in the case it means, if the fraud is detected, a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. To the soldier it means any penalty the court martial chooses to impose. To one soldier it brought a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment.

The war risk bureau intends to go the limit in prosecuting these cases, said L. Meriwether Smith of Kentucky, associate counsel in charge of the prosecution of frauds. "If unchecked, these violations of the law would cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars."

"We have now in preparation from fifty to a hundred cases. By far the greater number are what we call class A cases; those of allotments by a soldier to an alleged wife, to whom he

discredit M. Clemenceau. At times the noises and the interruptions and the slurring bores of the Socialists were so deafening that the speaker could not continue. No matter what subject was brought up, the Socialists disagreed.

It was only when M. Clemenceau spoke of the ardor and the bravery and the real soldierliness of our troops on the Marne that the banks from the extreme left to the extreme right, every branch of political representation, became unified and applauded and cheered. As well as being the strong rapier, we seem to be the reconciling olive branch.

And this statement is true not only in regard to party differences, but in a lesser degree to bringing about a better understanding between the British and the French. We have some qualities of each, and it is literally true that in getting to know us each nation begins to understand the other better on account of us as a go-between.

To really comprehend the joy of the French and the British over our proved worth in this offensive you will have to remember the tremendous disillusion which all Europeans experienced at the time that the aviation expert was made. So much had been said in America about our planes and our motors, and when it appeared that about one thousandth of what had been promised had been done, when people over here realized the tremendous exaggerations of the public information campaign, their hopes in what America could do were more than cut in half.

I am explaining this feeling, a natural one, because I want you to understand the real joy which pervades France today.

We are established. Equipped fully or rushed into the line with nothing but the reserve ammunition stores and bayonets, our men are to be counted on to hold, and more, to repel.

THE ALLIED HARVEST

(From the Sketch, London.)



Some German crops.

The FRIEND of the SOLDIER

The object of this department, to be run from time to time as required, is to help the families and relatives of men in the military and naval service, to help them in their financial and other difficulties, to help them in their legal and other matters, and to help them in their general welfare.

It will tell the facts about leaves, installment, and other controls, by soldiers and sailors.

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1807 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar Association on Legal Assistance to Soldiers and Sailors, 165 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, Chicago Tribune. Answer to as many as possible will be published in this department. To secure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be enclosed.

PERMITTED BENEFICIARIES.

Many inquiries are being made as to whom the soldier's insurance is payable. According to the latest rulings issued by the war risk insurance bureau, insurance shall be payable to a wife, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister. I am also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth. Can you tell me the cause and cure? My bowels and teeth are in good order, so I don't think either is the cause. I am 20 years of age."

The enlisted man shall at all times have the right to change the beneficiary or the beneficiaries of such insurance without the consent of such beneficiary or beneficiaries, but only if the permitted class mentioned above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Chicago, June 25.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—Kindly advise me through THE TRIBUNE the minimum height and weight for acceptance in the army.

Height, sixty-one inches. Weight, 110 pounds.

UNIT FOR SERVICE.

New York City

YANKS EAGER TO
"HORN IN" WHEN
FIGHT'S IN SIGHTVeteran Officer of Rain-
bow Division Tells of
Men's Valor.

Camp Grant, Ill. June 26.—[Special.]—Correspondents in France have not overestimated the fighting spirit of American soldiers, according to Lieut. W. C. Sellers, 1204 Winthrop avenue, who has come to Camp Grant as instructor in the Fourth Officers' training camp after having served over six months with the Rainbow division on the western front. Military authorities tonight related an interview with Lieut. Sellers which gave ample glory to the bravery of the Yanks from line trenches.

"American boys play the game of war," declared the lieutenant, "and they continue to play it as if it were football, baseball, or another form of sport. The front line trenches are only 500 feet apart. Their morale is amazing in veteran troops over there and it is their morale, their absolute fearlessness under fire, which has cut down the casualty list."

Like Torrier with Rat.

"To get at the Boches and worry them is the big idea in the American soldier's young life. The torriers' eagerness to get at his rat is the only thing I can compare that spirit to. These Yanks are called for in the trenches, the boys fall all over themselves to be born in."

Shortly before I came out there was a call for volunteers in my company to go to the company leaped forward. When only fifty were chosen the language in that trench was something new. Men left out took it as a personal insult. The party went over the top, raised the Hun trench, and brought back several prisoners without losing a man.

Where Yanks Excel.

"America's big advantage over there is the marksmanship of her men. Their shooting is the wonder of the front. They aim at something every time they go and they hit that something. German marksmanship is uniformly poor. I was in the front lines for quite a while and the expert Boche snipers failed to do more than bother us. I believe that, despite his long training, the German man for man is inferior to the new American as a soldier. They have no imagination and can fight only when they are told what to do and in what grooves. We do not understand their wonderful discipline, but every American soldier knows he is a match for the finest German in the line."

Sellers wears a gold chevrons showing six months' service in the line trenches.

Targets Viewed as Huns.

Asked for all things German except in terms of Enfield cartridges, Lieut. Sellers said the Chicago infantry brigade had the highest marksmanship record ever achieved on the Camp Grant rifle range.

First Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews in charge of the new morale building idea among his seasoned soldiers. He impressed upon their minds that there were no longer merely lifeless targets, but that each was a German man. As a result, the training took on the grim reality of war and the marksmanship standard advanced by leaps and bounds over all previous scores.

A striking example of idea occurred when a Chicago corporal took a squad of riflemen down to the front range for rapid fire practice. "At 100 yards," yelled the corporal, "I am going to blow four blank German men down like flies."

Each riflemen poured ten shots as he was told. When scores were tallied it was found that in the seventy "bloody" shots fired seven had registered perfect bullseyes.

Drift Numbers of 744,500.

Men to Be Drawn Today.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—National machinery will be set in motion today to draw the order numbers for the 744,500 men who attained their majority during the year ending last June 30. Secretary Baker plans to draw the first numbers containing a master number from the bowl at 9:30 o'clock. Then the order of Provost Marshal General Clegg's office will take up the work and the last capsule is expected to be drawn by noon.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

POSUM BEST WAY TO STOP SKIN'S ITCHING

Cover the spot that itches with Posum. It is immediate. The skin aggravates, burns, itches, and is unsightly, broken out. There is one remedy pre-eminently fitted to soothe and heal, on which you can always depend—Posum.

Posum is Quality—Posum is Comfortable. Posum is the best. Little more to say. Let Posum SHOW you what it is.

Posum is everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 East 4th St., New York City.

Posum is the tonic soap for the skin and will cleanse and beautify your complexion—Advertisement.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Money cheerfully refunded

MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD

Good clothes; nothing else

MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD

Good clothes; nothing else

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Good clothes; nothing else

THESE TAKE FIRST STEPS IN BERLIN JOURNEY

OFFICIALS of local draft boards report that for the last week many women who had filled out exemption papers for their husbands now have appeared again and requested that these papers be withdrawn so their husbands can be reclassified.

Charles D. Travis of Board No. 4, 3333 South State street, said: "We have been averaging from two to three women a day that come in and ask us to reclassify their husbands. Some, accompanied by their husbands, tell us they can support themselves and think it best for their husbands to fight. Others, because they have been deserted, say they would rather see their husbands fight than lose them."

Departures for various training camps not hitherto reported are as follows:

BOARD NO. 48.

Left June 25 for Vancouver, Wash.: Burt, Frank, 718 W. 10th-st. Left June 26 for Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.: Kohn, Edward, 3137 S. Jefferson-st. Left June 27 for Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.: Kohn, Edward, 3137 S. Jefferson-st.

BOARD NO. 15.

Left June 25 for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.: Adams, Vincent, 3838 Commercial-st. Left June 26 for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.: Adams, Vincent, 3838 Commercial-st. Left June 27 for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.: Adams, Vincent, 3838 Commercial-st.

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HERE'S REASON YOU SHOULD AID FREE ICE FUND

Case of Crying Baby Shows Need of Contributions.

In a third story room in a tenement yesterday, Angela, a woman who is nearly 50, was following directions exactly, but things were not going right. Her mother, who was away at work, had told her just when to feed the baby, Antonio, and the milk was on the fire escape, which was the nearest approach to an icebox in that flat.

But Antonio was wailing as only a male baby of 6 or 7 months can wail. And the little mother, who had followed directions, was sure, could not understand the cause of the trouble.

Find Milk Is Sour.

It was about that point when a visitor to the tenement, attracted by the cries, knocked, and Angela, dropping the infant, let her in and tried to explain her difficulties. The visitor, one of whose duties is to save the lives of babies, looked at the food. The milk was sour and baby Antonio, nearly starving as he was, refused to take it.

The visitor found that the window sill and the fire escape were the only icebox of the A. family. But today a cheap pine box will be sent to the family, and an icebox will stop at intervals until the cool weather.

More Money Needed.

But more money is needed for the work to be carried on through the summer. The babies' free ice fund has been established to let all those citizens who desire to help the tenement babies to whom ice means life, contribute to it. The fund is open to all. For it means life, itself.

Contributions may be sent to The Tribune, where they will be acknowledged and the money will be used to get ice to poor babies of Chicago's congested districts to help bring them through the dangers of hot weather.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

THE FAIR

The Store of To-Day and To-Morrow

LA FRANCE—the Correct ARCH SUPPORT SHOES FOR WOMEN

If the arches of your feet give you trouble, come in at once and talk with our expert fitters. Have your feet examined and see whether you require the aid of these shoes.

LA FRANCE Arch Support Shoes are designed scientifically to the correction of broken down arches. They are constructed so as to prevent undue pressure on any particular spot and to avoid squeezing and cramping the foot bones.

We have sold thousands of pairs of LA FRANCE Arch Support Shoes to women with foot trouble, and they are now wearing them, and invariably they give the desired results.

LA FRANCE Arch Support Shoes are made of fine selected quality Imperial vic kid—the soles tanned by a special process that insures flexibility—Goodyear welt sewed. They are moderately priced at the pair.

7.50

EDUCATIONAL WIRELESS

A man holding a First Grade Radio Operator's License receives a high rating and good pay in either the army or navy. New day and evening classes, Monday, July first.

THE JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL

35 No. Dearborn St. Tel. Cent. 4669

CIVIL SERVICE

Thousands of positions open. \$1100 per month. Examination in stenography, bookkeeping, dictation, and other office work. Free examination. Men study courses of day and evening classes. Our students receive special examinations and many appointments.

GREER COLLEGE OF MOTING

1519 WABASH

SPANISH GREAT

TEACHING OF SPANISH

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

Send for these two booklets

One is called "The Typewriter Plus" and gives you a complete description of the machine itself.

The other is captioned "Why I Like the Noiseless" and sets before you in a close, personal way the experience of a number of stenographers.

Both of these booklets are interesting and instructive. We believe you will be as much impressed by the speed and durability of the Noiseless as by its blessed freedom from noise. It is, truly, "The Typewriter Plus."

The two booklets mentioned above will be mailed to you gladly and promptly on request by telephone or letter. It is understood, of course, that the request involves no obligation.

THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER COMPANY

First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. (Phone, Randolph 3209)

EDUCATIONAL

SEND YOUR BOY

Y.M.C.A. SUMMER SCHOOL

July 1 to Aug. 30 to

Keep him off the street and profitably employed in a school which develops character and strong healthy bodies. This school is different. Your boy will like it. Men teachers, individual help. Gym, swimming, outing, hikes, etc., in afternoon.

Our schools afford an opportunity to advance a half grade or make up back work in a school which develops character and strong healthy bodies. This school is different. Your boy will like it. Men teachers, individual help. Gym, swimming, outing, hikes, etc., in afternoon.

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DEATH NOTICES.

RZ—Jane Shultz June 28 in her

HARRIS-Sarah J. Sherrett, dear mother of Mrs. Francis J. Harris, died Friday, 9:30 a. m., from edgeway-av., to the Blessed Sacrament Automobiles to Mount Carmel. John Snelkal, June 26, 75 years, beloved father of Mrs. Harris. Funeral from chapel at Bohannon cemetery, Friday, June 28, 1916.

HARRIS-Patrick Walsh, June 28, 1916, Friday, June 28, from parlors, Harrison-st., to St. Patrick's church, mass at 12, at sharp altar.

HARRIS-Native of Ballyduffy Kill County Cork, Ireland.

John M. Weir, aged 33, beloved of Anna Weir, father of Evelyn, brother of Robert T. Weir, Mrs. M. M. M. and Mrs. Charles Chamber of Covenant lodge No. 526, A. F. M. Funeral Friday, June 28, 3 o'clock, residence, 210 S. Hamlin, by Rev. W. W. Woods.

CEMETERIES.
WINDY CHAPEL AT ROSEHILL.
 for funeral services—decorated
 ferns and palms. Fee, including
 \$5. The largest and best equi
 Vault in the city, adjoining

GOODS CREMATORY — OAK
bury, East 97th-st. and Greenwood
for cremation, \$30. All lots sold
and cars. Phone Hyde Park 61.
OAK CEMETERY, 12TH-ST. BL
the graves with perpetual care \$1
Washington, Franklin 8811
TWO LOTS IN BURNING

MONUMENTS.
MONUMENTS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
 catalogue. Ryan Granite Co.,
 Madison-st. Seeley 406.

MONUMENT AND THREE
unlettered for sale cheap. C
Address Y Y 809, Tribune.
G. BLAKE & CO., RELIABLE M
and Mausoleums, 108 & La Sal
UNDERTAKERS.
GRINDING STONE

CUNNINGHAM,
Where Your Desire Governs the Price
Normal-bvd. Went. 4
—Most beautiful chapel in Am
—trained organ and organist
EWAIT — GOLDEN RULE PH
Golden Rule service: 37 years a
1887 Golden Rule Service

FLORISTS.
ELEVATOR TO 3D FLOOR:
on funeral flowers by paying
\$1.65 and up; wreaths, \$2.25 and
OHIO FLORAL CO.,
Ohio Bldg., 509 S. Wabash-av.



WEST SIDE
EVENTUALLY

You Will Come
TO THE
CENTRAL PARK THEATRE
Cecilia Park, N.Y.

—LAST TIMES TODAY—
HAZIMOVA
—IN—
"Toys of Fate"

Will be accompanied by dancing
musical and vocal interpretations
comedies—Soloists—Central Park
Orchestra

WHY NOT TO DRY?

HAMLIN

323 WEST MADISON ST.
7 to 11:30
**J. STUART
BLACKTON**
PRESENTS
"MISSING"

MISSING
"A Class by Itself"
COLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
ROADWAY-STRAND
THEATRE BEAUTIFUL

2100 Comfortable Seats
Paulina Sts. Today & Tomorrow
Madway Strand's War News
-Fannie Ward
-IN-
THE YELLOW TICKET"

CONCERT ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NORTHWEST SIDE
—LUBLINER & TRINZ—
ARAMOUNT
Milwaukee Av.,—Cont. 2 to 11 P. M.
BRYANT

ASHBURN
"KIDDER & KO"
And TOTO in
"CLEOPATSY"

CRYSTAL
AVE., NEAR CALIFORNIA
Matinee and Evening
Talmadge
"THE LESSON"
Orchestra—12 Soloists

Afternoon and Evening
IRVING IRVING PARK BLVD.
 AT CRAWFORD
VERNON CASTLE
MYSTERIOUS CLIENT
 Sun Path News and Good Com.

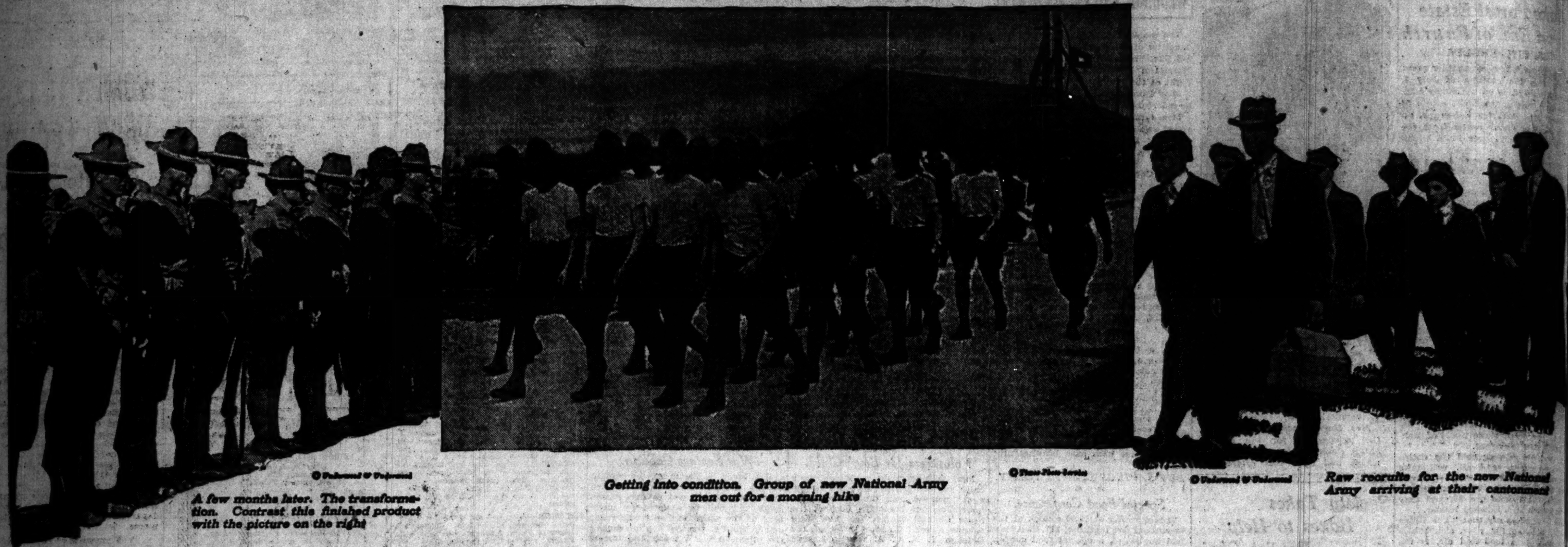
LICE BRADY
"ORDEAL OF ROSETTA"

TRAND DIVISION MR. HOY
8:45 to 11:00 P. M.

D LOCKWOOD "LEND ME
YOUR NAME
Mick Swain—"Soaked and Sober"

IRVING PARK & CRAWFORD
 LPMAN in "Baru. Son of Nass
 AUSTIN
 100 PARKSIDE AVE.
 LAREY - NAT. BAIL
 AVALIERI Love's Conquest

SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUES.
"OVER THE TOP"



A few months later. The transformation. Contrast this finished product with the picture on the right

Getting into condition. Group of new National Army men out for a morning hike

Raw recruits for the new National Army arriving at their cantonment

Remaking the physique of the nation

In the last twelve months, 1,500,000 men have quit their jobs and gone into training camps.

This is just the beginning. The draft bill places 10,000,000 men—40% of the male working population—on the list available for military service.

These men represent the pick, the physically fit, of the nation, yet in the training camps they are being remoulded completely. They are being raised to higher standards of physical perfection.

The army recognizes that whatever work there is to be done, a man must be in the best physical condition. Whether it is in an outpost of the trenches or at a desk in the Quartermaster's Department, strength, nerve, and endurance are necessary. All the men, therefore, must go through the same vigorous physical training in camp.

The energy and driving power of the army depends upon the stamina of each individual. The same is true

in industry. Gradually we are coming to realize the fact. Army and Navy standards of health, character and personal efficiency will prevail in industry after the war.

It is up to every man not in service to live up to the new war standards of efficiency. He can do this only by living up to the new physical standards.

A man does not have to be in an army camp to get sufficiently fit for his daily office work. He can do much by himself toward the improvement of his health. There is no better exercise for the business man than walking.

Every man can walk at least part of the way to his business every day.

Conserve your energy

But the most important factor in building up health, is the conservation of your energy.

Most of the fatigue we suffer, and the personal inefficiency we blame ourselves for, result from ignorance of how to conserve energy. The average man wastes energy in thousands of different ways.

One of the biggest wastes arises from the fact that he doesn't fully realize he is in the 20th Century—the Age of Concrete, the age

of hard stone pavements and tile floors. Every step on hard pavements means a useless jar and jolt to your spine. This is fatiguing. Fatigue eats up strength.

The combination of hard leather heels on hard unyielding pavements not only discourages the average man from walking for wholesome exercise, but to those who must be on their feet all day, it works an actual harm.

Besides jarring the spine and tiring out the nervous system, hard pavements and hard heels are one of the most frequent causes of flatfoot, a malady which has disqualified thousands of men from the Army and Navy.

Leather heels are no more suited to hard pavements than the sandals of ancient days. They are utterly out of keeping with the new standards of health and efficiency. As long as you continue to wear them, your physique suffers accordingly.

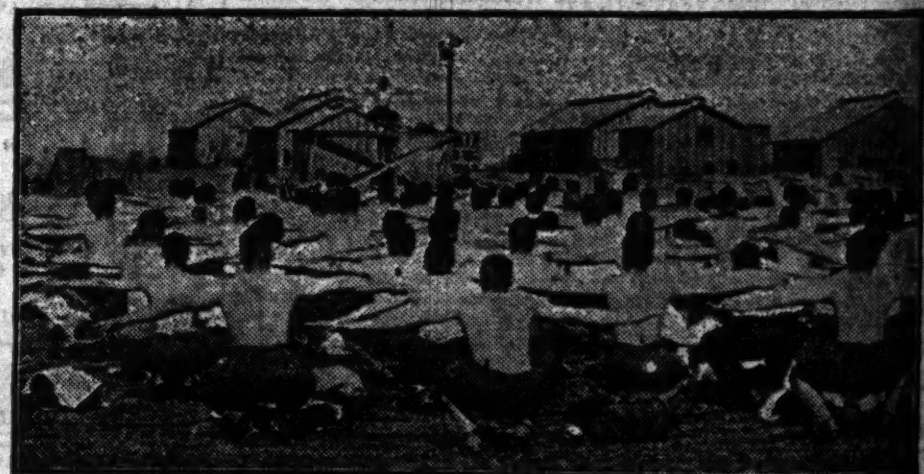
The heels best suited for city wear

The heels best suited to modern hard pavements and floors, are O'Sullivan's Heels.

Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.

Buy your new shoes with O'Sullivan's Heels already attached. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with these heels already attached. Have O'Sullivan's put on all your shoes once. Every day you delay putting them on you are wasting your most valuable asset—Energy.

Insist on O'Sullivan's; avoid the disappointment of substitutes.



Men of the First National Army going through their calisthenics



Morning setting up exercises at Camp Upton

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BUY SAVINGS ST

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

National War Savings Week.
Stamps for Sale Everywhere.

* 13

LEEVE WOMEN ACCUSE MAJOR'S AIDS AT TRIAL

Frameup Charged When They Tell of Graft by Inspectors.

Immediately after completing his own testimony, Acting Chief of Police Alcock yesterday opened his big attack on Second Deputy Funkhouser and his allies by calling in women from the levee district as his witnesses.

Four of them were put on the stand in rapid succession. Their combined testimony was that morals inspectors extorted money from them, accepted jewelry, food, and drinks from them, indulged in orgies in their apartments, and lived with them in open violation of the law. In exchange they said, the inspectors protected them from arrest.

Thoney Principal Target.

They aimed principally at Joseph A. Thoney, morals inspector, who with Maj. Funkhouser is under charges before the trial board. But they also made charges against several former deputy inspectors, including George Ackerman, Israel Buchowski, George Christy, and a man named Covo.

"It's a frameup," exclaimed Thoney, who asked about the testimony; but he was stopped by his attorney, Aid. John E. Lyle, from making any further statement.

"It would be improper," said Aid. Lyle, "for him to give an interview now. But any one can judge of the motives of the first two women who said their places had been raided there and again by Thoney and these other men. The other two now are married and are trying to hide their past. They must tell their names and addresses, which apparently were furnished Chief Alcock by one of the first two, who was their former landlady. It is not unreasonable they would do anything demanded of them in order to conceal their records."

Backed by Vice Kings.

Another attorney for the defense also said that the women referred to by Aid. Lyle as the "first two" were produced by some of the "kings" of the old red light district who are still in business there as café and dance hall proprietors. One of them, it was said, was taken by these men in an automobile to the chief's office at the request of Sgt. Hugh McCarthy, Chief Alcock's temporary appointee as morals inspector.

The first witness called was Sophie Dwork, who said she has operated immoral houses in Chicago "six or seven years." She has been compelled to move down town and has been arrested so frequently that she has forgotten the number of times. She said she went to the chief's office voluntarily and offered to testify in the case.

Tells of Payments.

She said she had given Thoney between \$100 and \$125 at different times; that she gave Buchowski a diamond brooch and \$50—the latter less than a month ago.

She also testified that she gave Christy "a good \$500" in different payments and that she gave money, drinks, and meals to Covo, "who had a rich named Bertha" in her house at that time.

On cross-examination she admitted that Thoney and Christy led a raid upon her flat about seven weeks ago and that they and other investigators had raided her at her different addresses at least a dozen times. She said there were no witnesses to any of her payments and she resorted to an answer of "I don't remember" when asked for details. She refused to fix any date.

Old Charge Revived.

The second witness was Lorraine Howard, alias Woods, and she was followed by two women who were inmates of her flats, at 8 and 9 West Twenty-second street, in 1914. During that year W. C. Dannenberg, then morals inspector, raided the Woods woman's place and charged that Thoney was protecting her. It was because of this old charge, it was supposed, that Chief Alcock sent for her.

Although in 1914 she told Maj. Funkhouser and Capt. Philip R. Crippen, the department inspector, now in the army, that there was no basis to Dannenberg's charges, and made an affidavit to that effect before George L. Baker, then assistant corporation counsel, there were few limitations to her attack on Thoney on the witness stand.

"I am doing this now for the sake of the city, the people who pay the taxes," was one of her interesting statements on cross-examination as to her motives in testifying. "If you are going to stamp out vice, why put a man like Thoney at the head of the department?"

Witnesses Contradictory.

She said that she talked to Chief Alcock about a week ago, and it was the conversation, it was said, that led to Alcock's summoning to his office Paul Tyler and Marie Stevens, former inmates of her flats. Both said they were married and "respectable" now and refused to give their addresses or their husbands' names.

FIREMEN GIVE PROMOTERS 45% OF AID FUNDS

Trouble Brewing Over Alleged Collection Scandal.

A row is imminent in the Chicago fire department over the collection of funds for the Firemen's Mutual Aid and Benevolent associations. Officials of the two benevolent organizations have contracted with a professional theatrical promoting agency to collect funds from the public on a percentage basis.

The charge is made that the firemen's organizations are due to receive less than one-half the money collected—the big balance going to the men who are collecting for the firemen. According to collectors, the promoters get 45 per cent of all money subscribed, the associations 45 per cent, and the collectors 10 per cent.

Accompanied by Fireman.

Each professional collector who is sent out is accompanied by a fireman in uniform and also carries a letter introducing him, signed by Capt. A. J. Kelly, secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Aid association. Every business house and numerous residences are being visited to appeal for funds for the firemen. Thousands of dollars are said to have been collected in the last few weeks.

Both Capt. Kelly and Assistant Chief Edward Buckley, treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent association, insisted last night that there was nothing irregular in the new collection system.

"I know there are some knucklers and they are firemen—the very men we are trying to help," Capt. Kelly said. "We have a signed contract with a legitimate theatrical organization—the Metropolitan Features company. They are helping us collect the money and they are going to put on a big entertainment for us in the Auditorium next September."

Many Don't Want Tickets.

"The tickets are \$2 each and every man that contributes to our funds is entitled to as many tickets as his contribution will buy. Of course, there are many who just make a donation, as they don't want tickets for the entertainment."

"It is a fact that the two associations are to receive less than 50 per cent of the collection," he was asked. "No, I can't tell you just what the contract provides, but it's more than that. We'll get nearer 50 per cent. The whole row is because some of the firemen have to go around with the collectors on their days off to help make the collections and they're sore about it."

Chief Buckley insisted that the firemen's organizations would get most of the funds collected.

No one could be found at the offices of the Metropolitan Features company, 17 Quincy street, who could speak with authority. An office employee said that the only men who could explain the working methods of the company were Benjamin Ross, H. Bloomfield, Ben Khar, and Mr. Cohn. None of them was in, it was said, and he didn't know where any of them live.

In Regular Business Style.

According to a former collector for the agency some thirty collectors, each with a fireman for a partner, have been busy for many weeks on the street.

"It's worked in regular business style," he explained. "First we are given a list of prospects with addresses and told they have been written to for contributions. We were told if a man offered us \$10 to ask for \$20—to get all we could. We took the firemen along to help get the money—that old uniform is good to get cash on, you know. If we failed to get a contribution the first trip, a second letter was sent out and we called again."

In the letters that were sent out to citizens for funds, it was stated that the money is to be placed in trust for the aid of disabled firemen and widows and orphans of firemen. The letters were signed by Capt. Kelly.

Deathbed "Gift" Basis of Suit Against Widow.

A deathbed request of Harrison Arms, late president of the Arms Palace Horse Car company, which his wife, Mrs. Lucy R. Arms, is alleged to have refused to carry out, is the basis of a suit filed yesterday in the Circuit court. Four former employees of Arms have started action against the widow to force her to give them each 10 shares of stock in the company, which they claim Arms requested her to turn over to them the day before he died.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

MILLION LOST IN BLIND TRAILS OF LORIMER CRASH

Munday Refuses to Talk and Citation for Con- tempt Is Asked.

Efforts to trace more than \$1,000,000 of cash which went into the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and affiliated Lorimer-Munday institutions, prior to the crash in 1914, have proven fruitless. The big sum has been traced through devious transactions and the delving of receivers, lawyers, and banking experts have led into blind trails which have balked endeavors to trace it.

This sensational turn to the long drawn out banking scandal became public yesterday, coincident with the refusal of Charles B. Munday, convicted head of the defunct banks, to answer questions regarding his personal fortune before Master in Chancery Louis Behan. He said it "might incriminate him." As a result the master in chancery made a report to the Circuit court yesterday, asking that Munday be cited for contempt.

Suit for \$1,250,000.

Munday, who now says he is a flour jobber, went before the master in chancery on a subpoena issued upon application of the Central Trust company, against which suit has been brought by the receiver of the Lorimer banks for \$1,250,000 furnished by it in connection with the transforming of the Lorimer-Munday "mother" bank from a national to a state institution. He was accompanied by Edward Morris, a Negro lawyer, his attorney in the appeal he has carried to the upper courts asking that his sentence be set aside.

Munday was precipitated when Attorney Albert Fink for the Central Trust company asked Munday regarding his personal assets and liabilities in October, 1912.

"I refuse to answer," Munday snapped back. "I stand upon my constitutional rights."

"But you waived your constitutional rights and took the stand in your trial at Morris, Ill., and testified," persisted Attorney Fink. "There are indictments pending against me in the federal courts here and I decline to answer any questions," Munday replied.

Where It Went a Mystery.

The big sum which left the various banks prior to the crash is said to have been taken from the vaults on involved deals. Since the failures expert examiners have been tracing these deals, but now admit being baffled and unable to locate \$1,000,000 of the funds. Who got this money is a mystery. Munday now claims that not only did he not receive it but that his personal fortune, which he says amounted to between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 prior to his association with the banks, has been dissipated.

Frank H. Spahr, an expert for Receiver Niblack, gave testimony as to the result of his investigations into the organization of various affiliated banks under Munday's direction.

Of the \$250,000 capital and surplus of the A. H. Hill & Co. State bank, there was \$141,250 paid in cash and good notes and \$108,750 representing two checks drawn by Munday on the banks of Smithburg and East Alton, cashed at the La Salle Trust and never collected," he said.

Rectifies Financial Jugglery.

After rectifying financial jugglery which accompanied the formation of the Ashland-Twelfth Street State bank, he declared the La Salle Street Trust was short \$144,509 in the final analysis as a result of that venture. In the transaction involving the formation of the International Trust and Savings bank the La Salle Trust came out short \$74,777.

Large amounts of money owing the various banks by Munday and others were shown never to have been paid.

Soldier or Nurse? New Query by City Clerks.

No longer does the city clerk ask physicians who make parts of birth, "Is it a girl or a boy?" The correct word now is, "Is it a soldier or a nurse?"

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



* * 15
URANCE NEWS
ALL BRANCHES

ST AND WEST

Protect Business
the Men in the

Service.

THOMAS R. WEDDELL

Interest is being taken in the efforts of his associates protectors of insurance men who are the colonies. A petition from the leading colonies in Chicago presented to the Chicago Underwriters by J. M. Warshaw Brothers, asking it to be a plan. A special committee appointed to consider the rules may be needed at the conditions.

It is the business which is asked up by an

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IN THE FIELD.
Who has been a special agent in Missouri, has been appointed to the Continental in western Missouri July 1, with headquarters at St. Louis.
Mr. Rea succeeds E. A. recently transferred to the office in Chicago.

... assistant state agent for the
... in Oklahoma, has resigned
... June 28. Freeman B.
... examiners in the western
... Sun, has enlisted in the
... his week for Paris Island.
... formerly special agent
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PUBLIC CASUALTY.
and R. H. Beard have
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Webb continues as sole
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the present limit of the premium should be increased. The basis upon which the premium is based upon the high cost of a large number of regulations there are in any one company in all companies. It is possible to increase the cost of the business is based on general principles to the same

NOTES.
The assistant manager of the Firemen's Fund, from a visit to the city, returning by the Pacific coast, and the American Surety company of the committee on the insurance investigation agency, Chicago, Ill.

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Selling Pressure Is Limited Most of the Day.

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| Aug. | \$2.35 | \$5.87 | \$5.50 | \$5.35 | \$1.25 |
| Sept. | \$2.75 | \$5.00 | \$5.87 | \$5.35 | \$1.47 |
| Oct. | \$2.35 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 | \$2.10 | \$1.00 |
| Nov. | \$2.50 | \$2.50 | \$2.57 | \$2.67 | \$1.70 |

SIX BUTLER MINING.

The Butler Mining company today declared a dividend of 7 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15. This compares with 3 per cent paid in February.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 1 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| No. 2 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| No. 3 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| III. and Wis. feeding | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| Packing | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Rye straw | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| Wheat and oat straw | 7.00 | 8.00 |

Two Transfers Filed Are Thought to Be for Railroad.

| PROVISION EXPORTS | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Exports of provisions from the United States in May were large and greatly exceeded last year's. Comparisons in pounds follow: | | |
| Lean | 79,751,000 | 20,631,300 |
| Bacon | 142,012,000 | 60,076,000 |
| Pork | 4,372,000 | 4,612,000 |
| Ham and shoulders | 20,933,000 | 23,346,000 |
| Beef | 22,789,000 | 18,846,000 |

dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

**Declares 3 1-2% on 7%
Issue and 3% on
6% Stock.**

Company
Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities
Chicago—137 So. La Salle St.
Telephone—7200 Randolph
Ready—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

denominations.

Actual cash investment in security about two and one-half times loan.

Earnings considerably above all requirements.

ANAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS
REGULAR STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33
Quarterly dividend of one cent
on common stock (14 1/2% on the \$1.00
par value) to be paid on July 15, 1918.
The gas and electric company has been
declared in arrears for the years 1915
and 1916. The dividend is payable on
July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record
on June 22, 1918.
C. H. ANNING, Treasurer.

U.S. at 4%; P
to Fill Vo

BLISS DECLARES
The E. W. Bliss company
regularly quarterly dividend
and an extra dividend of 1
common stock, and the reg
dual of 2 per cent on its
payable July 1. The extra
dividend is unchanged.

ROADS COMPLAIN
OF SYSTEM OF
SHIFTING FUNDS

One Company Lends to
U.S. at 4%; Pays 6%
to Fill Void.

Some of the railroads with surplus in their treasuries at the time the government took over the operation of the roads complain that in the shifting of the funds from one corporation to another the prosperous ones have been obliged to borrow on the open credit to make up for the diversion to other properties. On such use of a company's credit the government allows 4 per cent.

There are several instances of roads, one a large western system, that have been obliged to borrow at 6 per cent to fill the void. Lending money to the government at 4 per cent and paying 6 per cent to replace it for company needs is regarded as a present unfavorable feature of government policy in handling the properties.

Paying More than 6 Per Cent.

It is not known that Union Pacific has loaned the government anything, but that corporation is through the sale of \$20,000,000 notes paying more than 6 per cent to meet its requirements. The notes are to be offered to the public at 88. It is probable the bankers' committee is 74, or 8 per cent, but that the real market by which the company cannot be much better than 88, while it is paying 6 per cent on par.

There is some talk among bankers of a little easier position of the general money market in New York. There is, however, no quotable change in rates except in the call loan market, which happened to be easier yesterday than some days, the ruling rate being 14 per cent.

No Suggestion of Higher Rates.

The semi-annual dividend and interest disbursements to be made on July 1 are causing no suggestion of higher rates, and to that extent the money position is regarded as being better. But the purchase of \$6,000,000 of treasury certificates in eight weeks is expected to absorb most of the credit which otherwise would be in competition on the next thirty days.

One of the results of subscriptions to treasury certificates is expected to be the maintenance of a 6 per cent rate for commercial paper. The banks are not overlooking the needs of commercial borrowers, but the calls from the government are so continuous that the present charge for money could not be maintained but for ability to replenish at the federal reserve banks. This in turn is causing an expansion of credit that as usual makes the purchasing power of the dollar, employed in any capacity, less.

A. R. N. J. Losses Foreign Trade.

President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said in Pittsburgh yesterday that the company's business in Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, Romania and Greece had been shut out for some time in Germany has been swept away either by the seizure of the company's property by invading armies or by the commandeering of the vessels which the company had used to carry its products to customers in different parts of the world. Also he said that fifteen of the company's fleet of thirty-two vessels have been sunk.

But Mr. Bedford announced that the war has put American business upon a supervisory plan and is relegating the old competitive scheme of doing business to the efforts of the Standard Oil company to the nation's interest.

CLOSING NEW YORK
BID AND ASKED

Stocks Not Traded Yesterday.

BID. ASKED.

Am. Ag. Ch. 87 91

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N. Y. BOND
TRANSACTIONS

High. Low. Close. Open.

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Very High Grade Furniture
 sale: living rm. furniture, practical
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 consisting of 4 large and very comfortable
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